

Brazil President Faces Swift Erosion of Power As Economy Stumbles

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

BRASILIA — President José Sarney's grip on power in Brazil has slipped so badly after two years of economic mismanagement and factional disputes that he risks being ousted out of office early.

There is a pervasive mood of pessimism over the economy in this country of 140 million people. Once booming growth has been crippled by inflation, debt and reduced real wages. Opinion polls show that the public blames both Mr. Sarney and the political parties, with which he is at odds. But Mr. Sarney is more vulnerable.

"Sarney's loss of leadership has reached a point of no return," said a private industry lobbyist, who is trying to influence the vote of legislators assembled here to write a new constitution for Brazil.

"Sarney is a traitor," said Fernando Lyra, Mr. Sarney's former minister of justice and now a member of the Constitutional Assembly that is preparing the draft constitution. "When he took office, he agreed to a four-year term, but now he wants five."

Mr. Sarney's future — and Brazil's transition to a full democracy — is in the hands of the 553 delegates elected to the assembly a year ago. The assembly has the power to fix the length of Mr. Sarney's term in office.

Until now, the assembly has rejected Mr. Sarney's effort to remain in power until 1989. If the assembly calls a new election, Mr. Sarney would not be eligible to run.

A vote is expected this weekend, and the president announced Thursday that he would consider any delegate who voted for less than a five-year term a "personal enemy."

But the movement to call presidential elections next year has been gaining strength.

"As soon as possible after the new constitution is promulgated, we have to have a vote for a new president," said Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, a powerful industrial leader, in a keynote speech that drew cheers from a gathering of 400 private businessmen here last week.

"No economy can be set right when the government insists on disorganizing the market, and that is the case in Brazil," said Mr. de Moraes, whose companies make aluminum and cement.

Most of the state governors elected last year by the center-left Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, which has been the government's major party, now say they want a presidential election to replace Mr. Sarney next year.

One alternative being discussed to the current form of government would create a parliamentary system.

tem. A prime minister, representing a congressional majority, would exercise real executive power while the president would be reduced to head of state.

Mr. Sarney, 56, a former state governor and senator from the small northeastern state of Maranhão, came into the presidency by accident. In 1985, an electoral college chose the late Tancredino Neves, the opposition candidate of the Democratic Movement Party, as president, but he died before taking office. Mr. Sarney was his vice president and filled the vacancy, but he lacked full support from the party.

Mr. Sarney began his term promising great social programs, such as agrarian reform and subsidized housing, but his government has failed to deliver. This has alienated the political left.

He took office declaring that the first priority of his government would be to cut spending and reduce inflation. But deficits have soared, despite higher taxes, increased government borrowing, and forced "loans" from businesses and the middle class on automobiles, gasoline and air travel. This has antagonized the political right.

The problems Mr. Sarney now faces include:

• A deep split in the two-party coalition that brought Mr. Neves and Mr. Sarney to power in 1985. The president controls neither the Democratic Movement Party nor the smaller partner in the government coalition, the Liberal Front Party. The parties have fought over government jobs. Consequently, Mr. Sarney's government lacks authority and credibility.

• A worsening economic crisis. Resurgent inflation has broken through a system of price controls. Prices last month rose 11 percent. The annual rate of inflation is more than 300 percent now. Wages are lagging behind, and organized labor is setting the stage for major strikes. Private investment is at a standstill, threatening a rise in unemployment.

• A freeze on foreign credit. Mr. Sarney imposed a moratorium in February that halted interest payments on \$68 billion in foreign commercial bank debt. A tentative agreement has been reached with the banks to refinance interest payments, but creditors are insisting that Brazil discipline its internal deficits through an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Sarney has shown he lacks the political will to impose austerity, so the debt agreement is in jeopardy.

In the event of a new election, the major candidates would include Leonel Brizola, a populist former governor of Rio de Janeiro, who is Mr. Sarney's main foe. The Democratic Movement Party would probably choose a candidate from among the leading governors, such as Orestes Quercia of São Paulo. The Liberals would nominate Aureliano Chaves, who is now minister of mines and energy.

In the prevailing uncertainty of the economic crisis, the outcome would be hard to predict. But the next president would have a popular mandate as product of a direct election.



EDUCATION IN STREETS — Policemen using riot sticks and tear gas to break up a march in Athens on Friday by students demanding more spending on education. The students have been holding protests for the last week demanding free books, more student housing, better food in campus restaurants and a law banning private schools.

Fresh Evidence Supports Marine

Dubious Charge of Aiding KGB Spies Cost U.S. Millions

By Don Oberdorfer
and Claire Robertson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Intensive military interrogation of Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree in recent weeks, supported by polygraph tests and psychological examinations, strongly indicate that the former guard did not, as earlier believed, arrange for Soviet agents to penetrate the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, according to officials of two U.S. agencies.

Sources familiar with the investigation say the new evidence suggests strongly that allegations about Soviet spies roaming through sensitive portions of the embassy with the cooperation of Marine Corps guards are unfounded. The government spent millions for new communications arrangements on the assumption that the allegations were true.

The fear that Soviet agents were allowed into the embassy after working hours by Sergeant Lonetree and another guard, Corporal Arnold Bracy, was the most sensational aspect of last spring's Marine guard spy case.

Later, however, charges against Corporal Bracy were dropped and the spy charges against Sergeant Lonetree were changed to delete the accusation that he had helped admit Soviet agents to the building. Sergeant Lonetree was subsequently convicted of espionage on other charges related to his contacts with the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

But the State Department, assuming that Soviet spies had penetrated the embassy, has treated even the most heavily guarded facilities in the building in central Moscow as having been compromised.

In April, it flew a special secret communications van to Moscow for the visit by Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Highly classified messages from Moscow continue to be taken by daily courier to Frankfurt rather than transmitted in code communications.

In the midst of the scandal, the State Department authorized the spending of millions of dollars to replace sophisticated communications facilities in Moscow and make other changes at the embassy.

Officials said there was no relationship between the Marine guard security breaches in the embassy and the alleged bugging of a new embassy building that has been under construction nearby for several years.

Sergeant Lonetree, who turned himself in to the CIA station chief in Vienna in December for having had contact with a KGB agent in Moscow, consistently denied that he had allowed Soviet agents into the embassy, according to his attorney, Lawrence D. Cohen.

The alarm bells over Soviet pen-

etration were touched off in mid-March when Corporal Bracy, during interrogation about his service in Moscow, signed a statement saying he had cooperated with Sergeant Lonetree in permitting Soviet agents access to sensitive areas in the embassy.

But then Corporal Bracy recanted the statement, accusing his interrogators from the Naval Investigative Service of coercing him into making false declarations.

Nevertheless, many officials in the State Department and U.S. intelligence agencies continued to operate under the belief that Corporal Bracy's original statement had been true and that he recanted under the advice of lawyers.

Sergeant Lonetree was convicted at his court-martial in August on 13 charges of espionage and related offenses. Sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment, he later accepted a government offer to cooperate in new "damage assessment" interrogations in return for a reduction of at least five years in his sentence.

Starting Monday, Sergeant Lonetree was given polygraph examinations voluntarily. As the interrogation reports and polygraph results have circulated among senior officials, the belief has grown that Sergeant Lonetree is telling the truth.

Iran Talks Of Fresh Offensive Against Iraq

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Iran's Supreme Defense Council issued a call Friday for all able-bodied citizens to present themselves at recruitment centers for a new offensive against Iraq and possibly for action against the United States.

The mobilization order was one of a series from Iran's ruling mullahs in the last 10 days. It came as Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, declared that the seven-year Gulf War had entered a "completely new phase" that would involve more active public participation in the war at the 750-mile (1,200-kilometer) front with Iraq so that "numerous and consecutive offensives" could be waged.

Mr. Rafsanjani warned that the mobilization was sought not only for greater readiness at the front but also for "the probability of a clash with America in the Persian Gulf."

The call for such an extensive mobilization was approved Thursday by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's supreme leader. It seemed to reinforce intelligence reports that Iran was building up for a new ground offensive on the southern front around the Iraqi river port of Basra, possibly by the end of the year.

As Iran discussed mobilization Friday, the Iraqi Air Force said it had hit five more tankers, or "large naval targets," since Thursday night, bringing to 11 the number Iraq claimed to have attacked since Monday.

The only tanker attack that could be independently confirmed was on a 264,081-ton Greek tanker, the Fortuneship L-1, which, according to the Lloyd's Register of Shipping Trust Corp. Ltd. in London, was hit by an Iraqi Exocet missile on Wednesday, then by two more on Thursday.

Lloyds said that Iraqi jets had tried to make yet another missile attack on the tanker Friday but that the missile had missed and instead hit the Singapore-registered salvage tug Sencor One, which was trying to tow the ship out of danger.

The tug sank immediately, according to Lloyds, and two of its crew were killed and four injured. The Fortuneship L-1's crew of six Greeks and 21 Pakistanis had already been taken off by a second tug and were reportedly unharmed.

All of Iraq's air attacks on tankers were reported to have been off the coast of Iran, mainly in and around Kharg Island, Iran's main offshore oil loading facility.

Tehran's latest statements were seen as Iran's reaction to a call by the Arab League summit meeting in Amman earlier in the week that Iran agree to an immediate ceasefire in accordance with the terms of a United Nations Security Council resolution approved last July.

WORLD BRIEFS

Liberals Set to Quit Italian Coalition

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's Liberal Party rejected proposals Friday aimed at allaying its grievances over the 1988 budget and said it would pull out of Prime Minister Giovanni Goria's five-party coalition government.

After a meeting of the Liberal Party executive, a senior party member, Attilio Bassanini, said: "The Liberals have decided to withdraw from the government."

The Liberals hold only 11 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, or lower house, and the party's withdrawal still leaves Mr. Goria, a Christian Democrat, with a comfortable parliamentary majority. It was not immediately clear what the prime minister's next step would be. He took office in late July after a five-month political crisis.

13th Game of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The 13th game of the world chess championship between the titleholder, Garry Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, was drawn here Friday after 36 moves.

Mr. Kasparov leads, 7-6, with three victories, two losses and eight draws.

U.S. Approves Heart Attack Drug

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Food and Drug Administration announced approval Friday of a drug that can reduce the damage from heart attacks by dissolving blood clots.

Dr. Frank E. Young, commissioner of food and drugs, said Thursday that approval of the genetically engineered drug known as TPA was a major advance in the management of heart disease. It is an emergency treatment most effective when administered soon after a heart attack.

TPA, or tissue plasminogen activator, developed by Genentech Inc., is the first product with a major potential market to emerge from the biotechnology industry through techniques of genetic manipulation. Its approval had been held up for months by debate over its effectiveness and safety.

Takeshita Backs Plan for Indirect Tax

TOKYO (Reuters) — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan will seek new indirect taxes, even though a similar proposal by his predecessor was withdrawn in an embarrassing defeat earlier this year, government officials said Friday.

If approved, the taxes will shift some of the revenue burden from salaries and profits to consumption. They are forming a smaller part of the government's declining birth rate. The officials, who declined to be identified, said the revenue would help ease care for the growing number of elderly. The tax would be proposed for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1989.

Widespread protest and an opposition boycott last spring on parliamentary debate forced the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to drop a plan for a 5-percent sales tax.

French Prisoners End 15-Hour Revolt

CHATEAUROUX, France (AFP) — A French prison revolt ended peacefully after 15 hours Friday when inmates freed their 12 hostages and surrendered after ransacking the facility and setting it ablaze, officials said.

About 400 prisoners at the Saint Maur prison 140 miles (230 kilometers) southwest of Paris had seized the hostages, including the governor and chief warden, to press demands on sentencing, parole and other issues.

By Friday morning only a small group of prisoners were held up in the grounds of the 18-year-old penitentiary complex negotiating with Security Minister Robert Pandolfi. The prison holds a convicted Lebanese terrorist, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, although officials said he was not kept in a part of the prison affected by the revolt.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Soviets and Finns Plan Car Ferry Link

HELSINKI (Reuters) — Finnish and Soviet companies said Friday that they were setting up a car ferry link from Helsinki to the Soviet ports of Leningrad and Riga. The three firms, Baltic Shipping Company, Finnsoy Tours and Lomamatkat, said the ferry would carry up to 300 passengers on weekly trips.

The first service to Riga, capital of the Baltic republic of Latvia, would start next April. The voyage to Leningrad would take 15 hours and the trip to Riga 22 hours, a spokesman for Lomamatkat said.

Hong Kong is considering easing a ban on travelers from East European countries, a government official said Friday. The ban has been in effect since 1950 but recently has cost Hong Kong lucrative convention business. The official said visas for citizens from Warsaw Pact countries probably would be considered on an individual basis.

Early snowstorms forced the closing Friday of four major Swiss alpine road passes until the spring. The authorities said the passes were Grimsel, Furka, Grand St. Bernard, and Nufenen. Also closed, at least temporarily, were the Umbrail, Gothard, Klausen and Susten passes, while chains were obligatory on the Simplon.

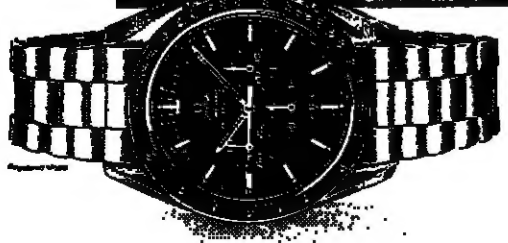
(UPI)

Howe Postpones Soviet Trip

The Associated Press

LONDON — Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will postpone a visit to the Soviet Union for several months because of the Dec. 7 summit meeting in Washington. The Foreign Office said Sir Geoffrey and the Soviet ambassador, Leonid M. Zamyatin, met on Thursday and agreed on a postponement to early next year.

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WALL: A Natural for Berlin Artists

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations on the street-by-street dissection of a defeated capital. So it is not surprising that the wall also can serve as a sensitive barometer of East-West relations.

With the turn to modified détente, the release of East Germans has noticeably swelled, and no shots have been heard since Erich Honecker, the East German leader, visited West Germany in September. This week the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, was told by East German leaders that it was "much less likely that people will be shot at again."

All this makes for a unique medium, to which artists and graffitiists have been drawn almost from the moment the first slabs of reinforced concrete began replacing the crude barriers thrown up on Aug. 13, 1961.

At the dawn of wall art, East German guards would climb over now and again to paint over the graffiti on the wall, which is actually several feet inside East Berlin. Now they come only to erase espe-

cially embarrassing works, like the unaltered affixed to the wall by an artist, Christophe Bouchet.

The major works, Mr. Unsicker lamented, last only a few days now before they are covered with fresh graffiti or taken apart by souvenir hunters. His own latest wall sculpture was made up of death masks emerging from plaster worked to look like a sheet. But most of the masks have disappeared, he said, some taken by U.S. soldiers passing in a patrol jeep.

Much of the writing on the wall is of the pedestrian "Joey was here" variety, interspersed with pungent comments on communism, the wall and other issues.

Earlier this year, the wall was put to a new use by West Berlin's lively counterculture. Whole stretches were papered over with census forms as part of a leftist protest against a West German government census that was perceived by its opponents as an ominous probe by the state into private lives.

The greatest works have survived in photographs. A 400-yard-long (about 360-meter-long) frieze in bold hues of blue, red and gold by Mr. Bouchet and Thierry Noir, to which the mural was affixed, is among the most celebrated.

One of the major works on the wall last year was a 100-yard-long mural depicting interlocking red and black figures against a bright yellow background, painted by Keith Haring, an American who first attracted attention for his graffiti in the New York subway.

Another. The photographs can be viewed, or bought as postcards, at museum at Checkpoint Charlie, whose director, Rainer Hildebrandt, is the unofficial custodian of wall lore.

Although so many artists have discovered the wall that prime stretches are at a premium, he said, "the quest is still on for the great work of art that will overcome the wall."

Boy Killed by London Train

The Associated Press

LONDON — An 11-year-old boy spraying graffiti on a subway train was dragged to his death when his jacket apparently got caught in the train as it left a station in northwest London, the police said this past week.

SOVIET: Yeltsin Is Blamed

(Continued from Page 1)

quoted as saying, "I tried to check it, but regrettably, without success."

Mr. Yeltsin was put in the Moscow post by Mr. Gorbachev in December 1985 and named as a non-voting member of the Politburo two months later.

The Tass account was the first of its kind in recent times. It appeared intended to dispel the impression held by many Muscovites that Mr. Yeltsin might have been unjustifiably dismissed and to counter criticism that Mr. Gorbachev's policy of increased openness did not extend to sensitive party affairs.

The Tass account gave Mr. Gorbachev's reconstruction of a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee on Oct. 21, when Mr. Yeltsin criticized the party leadership.

"Mr. Gorbachev said that Boris Yeltsin had placed personal ambitions above the interests of the party," Tass reported.

Mr. Gorbachev, according to Tass, also rejected Mr. Yeltsin's contention that the Central Committee's administrative apparatus, called the secretariat, was blocking efforts to reshape the Moscow party and to make the city run more efficiently.

Noting that Mr. Yeltsin's initial efforts to resolve problems that had accumulated in the capital had produced "changes for the better," Mr. Gorbachev said the progress soon gave way to administrative maneuvers that accomplished nothing.

"On seeing that the situation in the capital was not improving, and even worsened in some respects, Yeltsin tried to place responsibility for his own shortcomings in work on others," Mr. Gorbachev said.

Rumors on Yeltsin

Rumors circulated Friday that Mr. Yeltsin had been hospitalized with a heart condition. The Associated Press reported from Moscow. Officials contacted at the city's Communist Party headquarters later said those rumors, which would be highly unpopular politically, were not taken seriously.

A black station wagon of the type used for official business was seen moving through traffic Friday afternoon near the Kremlin with its curtains drawn.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



HO-HO YO-YO — Tommy Smothers, a comedian, draws a laugh from President Ronald Reagan with a quick stunt during a presentation for Christmas Seals.

Rusty Heaps Beat

Minnesota Winters

How does a car survive the mad, snow and de-icing salt of a Minnesota winter? Many drivers put their vehicles up on blocks in a garage for six months and buy an old chunker of a used car to make it through the cold weather. "It's something you do every year," Kathy Ashby told Larry Green of the Los Angeles Times, "just like putting on your storm windows."

Alex Johnson, a Minneapolis car salesman, said, "People store their good car, put it away like a bear going into hibernation." "Winter-beaters," as such old wrecks are called in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, are especially favored by owners of rare or expensive vehicles that they do not want exposed to the salt that is spread on highways to keep them free of ice and snow.

The cars just rot away because of the salt, says Kim L. Frick, a technical writer. The answer: Buy a winter-beater and junk it when spring comes.

Short Takes

President Ronald Reagan has endorsed upgrading the Veterans Administration, an independent federal agency, to a cabinet-level Department of Veterans Affairs. Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the

move, which must be approved by Congress, would not necessarily increase the VA's size "but would give it a greater say in the councils of government." He noted that 79.3 million people, a third of the U.S. population, are veterans or their dependents or survivors and potentially eligible for VA benefits.

Public schools in Chicago are the worst in the country, Education Secretary William J. Bennett said during a visit there. He said it would take "a man or woman of steel" to clean up the school system, the third largest after New York and Los Angeles.

"I'm not sure there's a system as bad as the Chicago system," he said. He noted that half of the city's 64 public high schools ranked in the bottom 1 percent of schools in the American College Test, used in university admissions. Bob Saigh, spokesman for the Chicago school board, conceded that the scores "are not where they ought to be." But he said, "We have an overwhelming minority-student enrollment, two-thirds come from low-income families."

In 22 years of photographing young women for Playboy magazine, David Chan, 52, says he has never met a perfect 10, on a scale of 1 to 10. "A centerfold is almost a 10," he told The Washington Post, "but I've never seen a 10 yet," a woman who is "per-

fect in mind, soul and physically." So Mr. Chan, 52, settles for "seven, eight, nine. They could be a little bit heavier, or if they have thin legs or — could be anything, because I can use lighting, lenses, makeup, draping, to hide certain flaws they have." But no sixes need apply: "A lot of women come to us thinking we could do the impossible."

Navy men may now carry umbrellas when in uniform but they must be "plain, solid black, without ornamentation" and "will be carried in the left hand to permit saluting." The navy thus permits the air force in permitting umbrellas, but the army is holding out. So is the Marine Corps, although it comes under the Navy Department. Since 1972, all four branches have permitted women in uniform to carry umbrellas.

A pug dog named Paddington wearing a \$20,000 diamond-studded necklace for a television commercial wandered out of the studio in Culver City, California, while the humans involved were huddling over an advertising lay-out. Five hours later, the humane society found Paddington wandering about three blocks from the studio, still wearing the necklace. Bob Rosenberg, the advertising executive handling the commercial, said that during those five hours he aged "about 10 years."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S., Soviets Yet to Agree On Parts of Arms Treaty

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American and Soviet negotiators have not agreed on some important verification procedures for the treaty banning medium- and shorter-range missiles that is to be signed next month, administration officials say.

As a result, some American officials have begun to express concern about the pace of the talks.

"In some areas, progress has not been as rapid as we would have hoped, but we'll continue working at it as long as it takes to get an effectively verifiable treaty," said Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman.

Mr. Redman said he was confident that a treaty would be achieved by Dec. 7, when the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is scheduled to arrive in Washington for a summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

Some administration officials expressed concern in stronger terms and said that intervention by high-level officials in Washington and Moscow might be needed to overcome stumbling blocks in time.

The White House announced Thursday that Mr. Gorbachev would arrive late in the day on Dec. 7 and would depart on Dec. 10.

Although the plans for the summit meeting appear to be proceeding, several difficulties still need to be resolved in Geneva.

One important issue is the exchange of missile data.

The Russians have reportedly presented some general data about the number of their deployed missiles. But administration experts say Soviet negotiators have not provided detailed data, as promised, about how many missiles of each type they have, how many of the missiles are deployed and where those missiles are based.

Administration officials said the Soviet negotiator, Alexei A. Obukhov, promised earlier this week that important data would be available "within hours."

Recently, Soviet officials presented data about the technical characteristics of their weapons. But administration experts say this is not the crucial data that the United States needs to have at this point. Some experts say they believe that this and other contradictory signals from the Russians are a sign of disarray in Moscow.

Another pettlesome verification issue concerns the resemblance between the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missile and the Soviet SS-25 long-range missile, both mobile.

The emerging treaty will ban the production and testing of medium-range and shorter-range missiles. But Soviet officials have reportedly told the United States that the first stage of the SS-20 and the first stage of the SS-25 are virtually indistinguishable.

When Secretary of State George P. Shultz visited Moscow last month, Soviet officials suggested one possible way to deal with this issue. Soviet officials said the United States could continuously monitor missiles that leave a plant where the two missiles are assembled.

The United States followed through on this discussion by proposing that inspectors be based at exit and entry points to the plant. Soviet negotiators in Geneva at first backed away from the position they had taken in the earlier discussions, but now they appear to have gone back to their earlier position, though important details still need to be worked out.

U.S. Welcomes Proposal

The State Department has welcomed comments by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that the Soviet bloc would consider negotiating reductions in the size of its tank armies, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

At the same time, Mr. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said he wished the offer had come from the Soviet Union.

General Jaruzelski said in an interview with The Washington Post this week that the Warsaw Pact military alliance was prepared to negotiate reductions in its armored force in return for North Atlantic Treaty Organization cuts in bombers in Europe.

"The acquired immune deficiency syndrome has added a new and rapidly growing group of often well-informed patients who may not want to risk the disease in their final stages, the doctors wrote in a letter to the British Medical Journal.

One of the 19 signers, Dr. Colin Brewer, a London psychiatrist, said: "We strongly believe that nobody who has the AIDS virus should take their own life, but it seems very likely that some sufferers in whom the condition is far advanced will want to consider euthanasia."

Mr. Reagan saw the nomination of a Supreme Court justice as his best, perhaps his last, opportunity to ensure that his policies would continue after his retirement. And his first two nominees, Judges Robert H. Bork and Douglas H. Ginsburg, were chosen largely for their adherence to conservative ideals.

Only after Mr. Reagan suffered through the humiliation of losing both choices did he choose a more moderate jurist and adopt a more conciliatory tone.

Similarly, Mr. Reagan remained staunchly opposed to raising taxes, and even discussing budget matters with Congress, until the stock market plunge.

"It made the world different," Mr. Fitzwater said of the market drop. "It changed the economic outlook, and it changed the political climate."

Voters Wired for Reaction During Debate

By Lloyd Grove

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The night the Republican presidential candidates debated in Houston, 50 Iowa voters sat wired to a "Perception Analyzer" in Des Moines. It may have been the harbinger of a promising new technology or, as one political scientist put it, "the most egregious insult to democracy that I've seen in the 200th anniversary of the Constitution."

Assembled in a hotel meeting room by operatives of Vice President George Bush, the recruits were paid \$25 each to watch the debate on television and react positively or negatively by turning a dial.

Each hand-held Perception Analyzer was hooked into a microprocessor that produced a zigzagging computer display recording everyone's "instantaneous output" and affixing a digital value to each crest and trough.

"Bush went through the ceiling when he stressed that his loyalty is not a character flaw," recalled his deputy campaign manager, Rich

Bond, who sat in on the session to watch the zigs and zags.

Mr. Bond said that Pierre S. du Pont 4th "went through the floor with his attack on Bush. He never got back in the ball game after that," Senator Bob Dole "did fair," he said. And Alexander M. Haig Jr. "was always just kind of in the middle zone."

"It's a good way to find out how people react to various parts of a long program," said Robert L. Tetter, Mr. Bush's pollster. "There isn't any kind of feely or touchy business to it. It's a very specific kind of research technique that's useful but limited." The Bush campaign paid \$9,000 for the session.

The Perception Analyzer signals the increasing political application of a method that was originally developed in the 1930s for the business world. The first such device was a primitive box outfitted with push-buttons to measure the programming preferences of radio listeners.

Today, the technology is much refined. The Perception Analyzer, the brainchild of Columbia Infor-

mation Systems of Portland, Oregon, is portable and computerized. Similar devices have been used occasionally in the last three presidential campaigns but never as much as now.

"Back in the days of Lincoln and Douglas, their debates were in front of an audience, and they could see how they were going over and modify their performance," said Professor G. Ray Funkhouser of the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communications. "But with mass communications, the problem is that the feedback is indirect and delayed. You're really addressing millions of people you can't see."

Now that problem is solved, proponents of the technology say.

Greg Markus, a professor at the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies, said, "It gives candidates an idea of what kinds of phrases, intonations and body language convey a favorable impression."

"It enables the speaker, if he's got a healthy ego, to close a lot of the loop between himself and the

people he's talking to," said Jean Fiedler of Populus Inc., which markets another device, called Ballot Box. "It's an overall emotional reaction — not terribly cognitive, not terribly rational — to what people are seeing and hearing."

Not everyone thinks the technology is so promising.

"Democracy is meant to be government by consent of the governed, not government by consent of their guts," said James David Barber, a Duke University political scientist. "It's a prime illustration of the deterioration of political discourse in this country, the substitution of sentiment for reason."

One of the advantages of the Perception Analyzer, according to its promotional material, is that "it allows us to avoid the problems of semantic ambiguity and limited communication skills" so often encountered in 40-second focus groups, where participants are called upon to express their views orally.

Columbia Information Systems supervised the Bush gathering in Iowa — the site of next February's opening presidential caucuses — and held simultaneous sessions in Atlanta and Portland.

The sessions, said Michael Malone, the company president, constituted "the shakedown run" for what will soon become "Debate Watch," a service offering political campaigns and media organizations, at \$6,000 a crack, the instant judgments of 400 randomly selected dial-twisters in eight cities.

Meanwhile, the competitive scramble is on, with several companies gearing up to offer similar services to other candidates.

"It ends up being kind of an arms race," Mr. Markus said. "Somebody's using this, so everybody else has got to use it."



POLITICIAN'S PEEKABOO — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York used a napkin to hide from photographers at a lunch in New York City with Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts. At a forum sponsored by a New York Democratic committee and Mr. Cuomo, Mr. Dukakis, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, praised the New York governor and criticized the Reagan administration, saying that the stock market plunge last month was "a government-made disaster."

AMA Stresses Duty to AIDS Victims

It Says U.S. Doctors Must Give Care Despite Personal Risk

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American Medical Association has declared that doctors have an ethical obligation to care for people with AIDS as well as for those who have been infected with the virus but show no symptoms.

The association, the major voice of organized medicine in the United States, cited what it said was a longstanding principle of medical ethics: "When an epidemic prevails, a physician must continue his labors without regard to the risk to his own health."

The statement on Thursday was the AMA's first pronouncement on the duties of doctors dealing with AIDS patients. It came after reports that a small number of doctors had refused to treat patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, for which there is no cure.

The AMA said: "A physician may not ethically refuse to treat a

patient whose condition is within the physician's current realm of competence" solely because the patient has been infected with the AIDS virus.

The statement was prepared by the association's Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, a nine-member panel composed of a medical student and eight doctors, including a resident in training. About 248,200 doctors, or slightly less than half of all physicians in the country, were members of the association at the end of last year, according to AMA records.

Dr. Russell H. Patterson Jr., a neurosurgeon and vice chairman of the council, said in an interview: "The doctor has a special social status, and in return society expects that the doctor will shoulder certain risks and take care of the sick."

The statement of the association describes the doctor's duty in these terms: "A person who is afflicted with AIDS needs competent, compassionate treatment. Neither those who have the disease nor those who have been infected with the virus should be subjected to discrimination based on fear or prejudice, least of all by members of the health-care community."

The AIDS virus can be spread through sexual intercourse with an infected partner or through exchanges of infected blood or on hypodermic syringes shared by intravenous drug users.

Anne M. Sims, a spokeswoman for the Federal Centers for Disease Control, which has been tracking AIDS, said the government knew of 12 cases in which health-care workers had become infected with the AIDS virus. Eight of the cases were in the United States and four were in other countries, she said.

Some of the workers were pricked with contaminated needles. Several had prolonged exposure to infected body fluids. Others were exposed to blood from infected patients, and the workers had cuts or abrasions through which the virus might have passed.

Kirk B. Johnston, general counsel of the AMA, said Thursday that the association had "no plans to actively enforce the policy" on

Bus Crash in Mexico Kills 37

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — A bus with 80 passengers, many of them children on their way to school, plunged into a canal here Friday killing at least 37 persons, the police said.

Yours HOTEL on the Swiss Riviera

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Pro-Smoking Drive Gains Force

Washington Accused of Aiding Marketing Effort Abroad

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — U.S. tobacco companies, faced with a shrinking market at home, are rapidly recruiting new smokers in Asia and the developing world, often with the aid of the U.S. government, according to delegates to an anti-smoking conference here.

The percentage of people who smoke in the industrialized world has steadily declined in recent years, health experts at the conference noted Thursday, but the proportion of smokers in developing countries is rising.

The experts charged that tobacco companies had particularly targeted youth and women, who traditionally have not smoked in many Asian countries.

"The industry plan is to create demand among Oriental females," said Gregory N. Connolly, an adviser to the World Health Organization. "If you have one billion Oriental females who don't smoke as a market, that would more than replace the quitters in Western Europe and North America." He added: "And death and disease will follow."

Only 14 percent of Japanese women smoke. But more young women are smoking since U.S. pressure forced Japan to import U.S. brands, triggering an advertising war between U.S. and Japanese manufacturers, said an organizer of the conference, Dr. Tadao Shimano, former director of the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Foundation.

A spokesman for Philip Morris International, commenting after the conference, denied that his

company had targeted nonsmokers in the Third World.

"We're trying to increase our business every place, whether it's Washington, D.C., or Tokyo or any place we do business," said the spokesman, Donald Harris.

Asked about the health consequences of increasing sales, Mr. Harris said, "That's not at issue." He called the links between smoking and disease "a statistical matter, not a direct causal connection."

Dr. Roberto Masironi of the World Health Organization said the rise in smoking in the developing world would lead to "a real epidemic of lung cancer." Worldwide 600,000 new cases of lung cancer are reported each year, he said, and by the year 2000 the number will rise to two million, nearly half of them in China.

Several delegates said U.S. officials, in their zeal to open Asian markets to U.S. tobacco companies, had interfered with local government health measures. They gave examples:

• Last year Hong Kong announced that it would become the first place in Asia to ban snuff and chewing tobacco. Elaine L. Chung, deputy secretary for health and welfare, said U.S. Tobacco Co. maker of Skol and other chewing tobaccos, lobbied hard against the ban, and a trade official of the U.S. Consulate called her to complain about the proposal.

• In Taiwan, when the U.S. government pressured Taipei to import U.S. cigarettes to be allowed, officials also urged Taiwan to end its ban on cigarette advertising, arguing that new entries in the market needed to advertise. David D. Yen, businessman and chairman of a health foundation, said Taiwan held firm on television advertising but agreed to allow magazine ads.

• In South Korea and Japan, U.S. officials lobbied hard for lower prices for imported cigarettes. When the Japanese Health Ministry formed a committee to study measures to reduce smoking, the U.S. Embassy said in a message to the State Department that the committee "poses the danger that, intentionally or not, action which might discriminate against foreign cigarettes might be recommended and subsequently adopted." It said that the embassy would monitor the situation.

"The one thing I've come away with is how much our State Depart-

ment is an agent for spreading disease," Michael Pertschke, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said Thursday. "They're an adjunct of the tobacco industry."

A comment from the State Department was not available Friday.

Industry officials said they were seeking to persuade smokers to switch to their brand, not to entice new smokers. But delegates from dozens of nations said new smokers, particularly girls, were being lured by Western advertising.

They also said that lung cancer, heart disease and other smoking-related illnesses were rapidly catching up to more usual causes of death in Third World countries, such as infectious disease.

Halldan Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization, said tobacco consumption was declining by 1.1 percent a year in industrialized nations and increasing by 2.1 percent a year in developing nations.

"The tobacco promoters seem determined to turn developing countries into their biggest market," he said.

At the same time, Mr. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said he wished the offer had come from the Soviet Union.

General Jaruzelski said in an interview with The Washington Post this week that the Warsaw Pact military alliance was prepared to negotiate reductions in its armored force in return for North Atlantic Treaty Organization cuts in bombers in Europe.

"But meantime, we have to cope with the day-to-day business of government."

That change in attitude, however, occurred only after two major upheavals shook the political landscape.

Mr. Reagan saw the nomination of a Supreme Court justice as his best, perhaps his last, opportunity to ensure that his policies would continue after his retirement. And his first two nominees, Judges Robert H. Bork and Douglas H. Ginsburg, were chosen largely for their adherence to conservative ideals.

Only after Mr. Reagan suffered through the humiliation of losing both choices did he choose a more moderate jurist and adopt a more conciliatory tone.

Similarly, Mr. Reagan remained staunchly opposed to raising taxes, and even discussing budget matters with Congress, until the stock market plunge.

"It made the world different," Mr. Fitzwater said of the market drop. "It changed the economic outlook, and it changed the political climate."

Mr. Reagan saw the nomination of a Supreme Court justice as his best, perhaps his last, opportunity to ensure that his policies would continue after his retirement. And his first two nominees, Judges Robert H. Bork and Douglas H. Ginsburg, were chosen largely for their adherence to conservative ideals.

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DEATH NOTICE

ROWENA TAYLOR

An exemplary international official, Rowena Taylor, of Bridgehampton, N.Y., died on November 9, 1987, at the age of 57. She had served as Secretary of the American Red Cross, was a member of the American Legion, and was a past president of the American Legion Auxiliary. She was a devoted mother and a loving wife. She is survived by her husband, John Taylor, and her children, Robert and Susan Taylor. The funeral will be held on November 14, 1987, at 11:00 a.m. at the First Presbyterian Church, Bridgehampton, N.Y. Burial will be in the cemetery of the church. Friends are invited to attend the funeral.

SHERIDAN MORRIS

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Welcome Unity in Amman

The communiqué of the Arab summit meeting in Amman, Jordan, is astonishing: It thunders at Iran in tones once reserved for Israel. It calls for an international peace conference, in which Arab participants would have to deal with Israel, and leaves the door open for its members to renew ties with Egypt. Perhaps of greatest significance, Syria—enemy of Israel and Egypt and ally of Iran and the Soviet Union—has signed on.

Now it is up to the new Arab coalition of non-radicals and Syria to hold together and follow through. A message of moderation will not be lost in Israeli politics. A united Arab front talking tough about Iran can also have its effect on Tehran's mullahs.

Twenty-one Arab states "voiced their indignation at the Iranian regime's intransigence, provocations, and threats... condemned Iran's occupation of part of Iraq... appealed to the international community to shoulder its responsibilities... confirmed its solidarity and support to Iraq... declared its solidarity with Kuwait... denounced the bloody criminal acts perpetrated by the Iranians in the vicinity of Holy Mosques."

Probe deeper, and it looks as if some shrewd inter-Arab diplomacy has stretched a fragile consensus to the limit. The big catch for Syria, the only influential Arab state to befriend Iran, but President Hafez al-Assad won two vital concessions: the declaration

did not call on Arab states to sever relations with Iran, and Egypt was not invited to rejoin the Arab League. In deference to Mr. Assad, member states will decide individually about renewing ties broken in 1979 to protest Egypt's peace accord with Israel.

Hence, Syria can continue its game of coaxing essential subsidies from Saudi Arabia while simultaneously obtaining oil aid from Iran. Still, what looks like a crafty bargain in Amman may seem more like a betrayal in Tehran. This summit meeting was dominated by Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Israel was only routinely condemned and somehow the English version of the communiqué failed to anoint the PLO as sole spokesman for the Palestinian people.

Iran's behavior has so united and outraged Arab sentiments that Syria had to join in the denunciation. The summit meeting drew Iraq closer to its moderate allies, especially a no longer outcast Egypt, which provides it with \$1 billion a year in aid. The declaration makes it harder for Moscow to resist an arms embargo on Iran for not accepting a United Nations cease-fire. It expresses an entire region's judgment on prolonging slaughter ordained by the angry old men who rule Iran.

That this rebuke to zealotry comes from the Arab League could itself become a rebuke to old clichés—if Syria does not revert to its old and nasty games.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dole Makes It Official

In his home town of Russell, Kansas, Bob Dole announced this week that he is running for president. Senator Dole is (by about a year) the oldest candidate in the race and the most experienced in national politics. After spending 39 months in the hospital recovering from grievous wounds suffered in World War II, he moved rapidly upward in politics. He served in Congress during the Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan presidencies. In the minority, Mr. Dole was an acerbic critic of the Democrats but also a constructive legislator on farm bills and food stamps. When he unexpectedly became Senate finance chairman in 1981 and majority leader in 1985, he showed great legislative skills and a steady determination to attack problems he thought needed attacking. Most candidates running this year are little known, and the burden of proof is on them to show they deserve serious consideration. Bob Dole has already met that burden.

He does have his drawbacks. In years past, in contrast to his current reputation as one who can work with Democrats on Capitol Hill and who favors the politics of accommodation leading to action, Mr. Dole was famous for the bitterness of his partisan instincts. Running for vice president in 1976, his wit turned corrosively nasty; now

he stresses his concern for the handicapped and "those who've been left behind, those who've never found the ladder of success."

This theme is a prominent one in his campaign. (In the recent Republican debate in Houston, he, alone, stressed it.) Senator Dole is undeniably an able legislator, but some fear he is too much of a one-man operator, concentrating on short-term legislative tactics rather than a long-term strategy for governing. Can he run a big staff operation like the presidency, and does he have a broad view of society and government that can help him make tough decisions in the hurly-burly of daily events?

The campaign should give some hints. Mr. Dole begins with support comparable to George Bush's, and in some early contests—the Iowa caucuses Feb. 8 and the South Dakota primary Feb. 23—his long record on farm programs will be an asset. Nationally, he will argue that he will bring "practical solutions and tested experience," as his television ad puts it, to the Oval Office, that he will provide "strong leadership" at a time when the old rules in economics and foreign policy no longer seem to apply. It is a weighty argument. Just how weighty, Republican voters will be telling us in a few months.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Zippping Into the Elite

In the old societies of Europe, it has long been common (if that is the right word) for members of the aristocracy to have as surnames those of their ancestral lands, preceded by the coveted "von" or "of" or whatever. We suspect that one reason hereditary aristocracy has never caught on in the United States is the natural reluctance of people to say, "Greetings, I am Clarence of Silver Spring" or "Pleased to make your acquaintance, we are Sherni, fourth viscountess of Falls Church." There is an alternative, however, and that is simply to slip into your next introduction to someone the five digits of the Zip Code you use in addressing letters. For those numbers, far more than the names of places, are coming to be the indicators of status in America.

We were reminded of this the other day by an item in The Post concerning a magazine on architecture. In its early days, the magazine was distributed free to certain Zip Code areas in Manhattan that met its high standards for income, education and other socioeconomic indicators. Then it expanded to similarly blessed Zips in other parts of

the country. Now it is also being distributed to people outside those precincts, but they must pay \$30 for nine issues, and even so will probably be ashamed to put their Zip Codes on their letters to the editor.

A Zip Code may not have the same ring as the name of some estate or abbey, and it is admittedly not encrusted with the history of the average duchy. But demographically, it is more reliable than any of these, and is worth a small fiefdom to the mail-order merchant seeking the sort of households that will pay \$45 a pound for a shipment of smoked salmon.

So when the postman rings at an American's door, hands him a free publication on architecture, and says, "Your magazine, my liege," then he will know he has arrived. Henceforth, he may count himself a member of the aristocracy of Zip, entitled to be announced at soirees as "lord of certain lands possibly exceeding one-fourth of an acre and of residential properties under charter mortgage within the postal domain of 20093—the honorable Mr. or Ms. Occupant."

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A Moscow Boss Is Pushed Out

The removal of Boris Yeltsin as head of the Moscow City Communist Party confirms the most pessimistic of predictions about the Gorbachev leadership. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the affair, the manner of Mr. Yeltsin's going discredits glasnost. Certainly, Mr. Yeltsin was outspoken, perhaps ill-advisedly so. But Mr. Gorbachev surely knew that in advance. The Soviet leader has been revealed as a manager of change rather than the revolutionary man he had hoped for.

—The Times (London)

Fighting African Stereotypes

The "witch" Alice Lakwena and her Holy Spirit rebels in Uganda have brought a parcel of stereotypes on African magic and sorcery to the surface in the mass media. The hard core of this opinion can be summed up thus: Africa is dominated by magic and witchcraft—ancestral practices still alive in the modern world.

There are two approaches to this. For "modernists" like the Ugandan president,

Yoweri Museveni, development necessitates the eradication of traditional "superstition." For Westerners in search of "noble savages," or educated Africans looking for their roots, these practices are a precious heritage. In fact, these African phenomena deserve neither an excess of respect nor of indignity.

Movements like the Holy Spirit rebels are, in strictly religious terms, anything but traditional. They mix traditional and imported elements (generally derived from missionary Christianity). And African magical-religious practices should not be lumped together as "primitive." What observer would dare confuse Protestantism and Catholicism?

(The Holy Spirit movement can be compared to other religious movements, from the Mau-Mau in Kenya to the Mahdists sect responsible for rioting in Kano, Nigeria, a few years ago. The importance of the social protest and political revolt of these movements is clear. One cannot reduce the march of thousands of men and women, holding off a regular army, to a question of manipulation of superstitious souls by embittered politicians.)

—J.P. Olivier de Sardan, an anthropologist, writing in *Liberation* (Paris).

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OPINION

A Nation Grapples With Its Stalinist Legacy

By Roy Medvedev

This was written last month, before Mikhail Gorbachev delivered his Nov. 2 speech criticizing Stalinism. Mr. Medvedev is a dissident Soviet historian whose works have appeared regularly in the West.

MOSCOW—As recently as last year, condemnations of Stalin or Stalinism were found more frequently in hints and indirect form than in straight talk.

A decisive turn only began in January 1987 when Tengiz Abuladze's film "Repentance" came to our country's screens. Employing methods of realism, surrealism, the grotesque, the absurd and satire, the film deals Stalinism, and tyranny in general, a blow of great emotional force.

Between April and June of this year, the journal *Druzhba Narodov* published Anatoli Rybakov's article "Children of the Arctic," which became not only the literary event of the year but an event in the country's public political life. For the first time in Soviet literature, Stalin appears not just as an episodic figure but as the central character of a novel. Mr. Rybakov paints a very accurate psychological and historical picture of Stalin in 1933 and 1934, when he was already plotting a series of crafty provocations to destroy all potential opponents, create a new ruling apparatus and consolidate the totalitarian power of the "leader."

The offensive against Stalinism began in novels, poems and films continued through this summer and fall in scores of articles, in reviews and in hundreds of letters from readers. Many associate the current criticism of Stalin with the anti-Stalin campaign of 1961 to 1964. There are similarities, but also one critical difference.

In the early 1960s, the artistic intelligentsia was not yet entirely ready to support Khrushchev. And the party apparatus was clearly sabotaging the (anti-Stalinist) decisions of the 22nd party congress held in 1961. But today's anti-Stalinist campaign is proceeding on a broader front and undoubtedly has the support not only of Mikhail Gorbachev but other influential members of the Politburo and the Central Committee.

Many of the same questions are being raised that were examined in the late 1950s and early 1960s: the terror of 1937-1938, the extermination of the commanding officers of the Red Army, Stalin's mistaken assessment of Hitler's plans in 1941 and defeats in the first years of the war, the atmosphere of fear, mistrust and suspicion propagated by the "Father of the Peoples" and Stalin's ruinous meddling in the social and natural sciences. Once again we can read lengthy essays about major figures of the party and government who fell victim to Stalin's arbitrary rule.

But by early this year, issues arose that got too little attention in the 1960s. These include the expediency of Stalin's agrarian policies in 1927 and 1928, his renunciation of Lenin's New Economic Policy and his policy of collectivization and



By David.

his published memoirs ("Stalin was terrifying. People were in horror of going to see him.") There has been wide public response to the campaign, begun by Iezovita, to end lingering suspicions about the fate of millions of Soviet soldiers missing or taken prisoner in World War II. Strange as it may seem to foreign readers, millions of people who fell on the battlefields or who died in captivity beyond Soviet borders are not counted in the official figures of Soviet losses.

The anti-Stalin campaign of recent months is gathering in breadth, depth and intensity, as did the campaign of the 1960s. But the public response to criticism of Stalin's crimes today is not so resonant as it was 25 or 30 years ago. This is understandable. Most people who survived Sta-

lin's terror, defeat in war and the violence he did to culture have already departed this life. For Soviet citizens in their 20s, 30s and 40s, "the Stalin Era" represents only history.

Tens of millions of people whose political outlook was formed in the last 20 years know nothing of Stalin's crimes. One should not be surprised that many young people walk out on the movie "Repentance." They do not understand the film. They lack the essential historical and aesthetic culture. This explains, I think, the fact that resistance to the new criticism of Stalinism is not so considerable as it was in the early 1960s or after the 20th party congress in 1956.

But there is resistance. Nearly every recent major anti-Stalinist work saw the light of day only after a complicated behind-the-scenes fight in which even members of the Politburo had to intercede. The letters streaming into newspaper and magazine offices contain many that maliciously attack anti-Stalin materials and sometimes even threaten their authors.

"Your articles do damage to society, destroy peoples' belief and outlook as citizens," writes K. Kulyamova to the editors of *Sovetskaya Kultura*. "You deprive them of patriotism and pride in their socialist ideals. Don't you have other problems to address besides airing dirty laundry?"

It must be said that the recent groundswell against Stalinism was unexpected for the social sciences and particularly for history and historians. Few noted historians have supported the fight against Stalinism. But these historians were not able to publish their thoughts in professional historical or social-science journals.

Confusion reigns among university and secondary-school teachers. All existing textbooks on Soviet history are inappropriate for students, as the noted pedagogues V. Sivitsky shows convincingly in his article "History Keeps Silent." These texts not only keep silent on many important events of our history, they often falsify them.

The major book on the history of the U.S.S.R., "Soviet Russia, 1917-1987," which appeared in bookstores this spring, is astonishingly primitive, although practically every leading historian contributed to it. Now, not only the names of Khrushchev and Stalin but of Brezhnev and Chernenko have disappeared from history. Those most often mentioned are Lenin and Gorbachev.

Of course, the new criticism of Stalin and Stalinism has still not gone deep enough. Many "taboos" and "blank spots" remain. But there are many indications that this criticism will not be hastily derailed, but rather that it will widen and deepen. This prospect frightens bureaucrats and demagogues but pleases the majority of honest people in the Soviet Union.

This comment was translated by Elizabeth Tucker of The Washington Post.

America's Hard Landing Opens Some European Eyes

By William Pfaff

PARIS—It is the liberty in America that always has fascinated Europeans. From their initial, exotic view of savage but innocent America in the 17th and 18th centuries to their present-day picture of an America anarchically free, stylishly dangerous to live in, Europeans have sought to find in American culture Europe is not. Europe has always had structure, tradition, obligation; Americans have seemed free to invent themselves—indeed, condemned to do so.

Yet perhaps this is changing. A writer in the latest issue of a conservative and pro-American French magazine, *Politique Internationale*, says that whereas in the past, in France, there was a constant quarrel between anti-American and pro-American ideas, something new has recently emerged: a view of the United States as "a Western nation with the same problems as ours, for which it has no better solutions than ours, and whose future is the same as ours."

This represents a political change, very marked since 1980. In 1984, 60 percent of the French told pollsters

that if they were given the chance, they would vote for Ronald Reagan. Mr. Reagan, "whom they had spoken of with condescension in 1980, had acquired the standing of a hero." Critics of the United States were dismissed; the American economy's soaring prosperity seemed to "demonstrate that the French-style liberalism then in gestation had a solid foundation."

"Liberalism" in Europe means free-market economics, and also, in a larger sense, the elimination of government interference in society. In recent years it has been taken as more or less synonymous with Reaganism. The French conservative parties that came to power in 1986 had made liberalism their campaign promise.

At the end of 1986, 68 percent of the French public expressed a high opinion of the United States. Above all, the young did so, those aged 18 to 24. Nearly half of them said that if they had to leave France they would like most to live in the United States. But writing a year later, Denis Lacorne concludes that this all rested on an illusion: that the United States had shown the way (the writer uses English) "to have our cake and eat it too." America, under Mr. Reagan, was thought to have proved that this could be done.

The abrupt collapse of Reaganomics in the past few weeks thus has had a considerable impact in Western Europe. But there is more to the story than markets and economics. *Laissez-faire* has always been held in some suspicion in Europe. It was condemned by the left, certainly, but it was also regarded with reserve by traditional Tories in Britain, conscious of social obligation, by French businessmen, who have always looked to the state as arbiter and protector, and even by conservative West Germans. Germany is supposed to be a citadel of the free market, but German banking and the economy are kept under strict government supervision, and a level of social protection—"welfareism"—exists that would be unimaginable in the contemporary United States.

Mr. Reagan's early successes made these people believe that what his enthusiastic American supporters claimed might just be true—that the old laws of economic gravity had been proved wrong, and one could go up without coming down. There seemed a moral lesson as well, disquieting but not unwelcome, that greed is the engine of progress, and we should feel good about greed. We could all have our cake and eat it too.

This was a much more serious matter than a simple conversion of Europeans to market mechanisms. Margaret Thatcher was a believer in the market long before Ronald Reagan became president. It was Mr. Reagan's success, though, that was taken to ratify and validate Thatcherism, and which silenced Mrs. Thatcher's critics inside the Tory Party.

The Reagan success contributed, perhaps decisively, to the French right's election victory in 1986. It influenced the economic policies of Socialists in Spain and of Social Democrats in Scandinavia.

Reaganism was taken as a kind of vision of life and society. Suddenly, today, the vision is shattered. Moreover, the retreat from Reaganism began well before the stock market crash in October dramatized that the U.S. economy had gone wrong. Possibly the moral crash of Irangate was the critical factor, or perhaps it was those unspoken apprehensions about the American economy that led investors eventually to act as they did.

But the European recoil from the American model is an illustration of how powerfully the American example has continued to influence the European imagination and the European sense of possibility (and the Russian; Mikhail Gorbachev's constant reference is to America).

It has been a striking affair, although not, in the end, an edifying one—a credit neither to Americans nor to Europeans. The illusion into which both willingly were drawn was one of irresponsibility: that we can have it all, and pay no price. It was an attempt, by a fundamentally puritan society, to elude its puritan conscience, its dread (the line is Wordsworth's) that "getting and spending we lay waste our powers."

International Herald Tribune
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Politics Invades the 'Star Wars' Labs

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK—There is trouble in one of the key atomic weapons labs working on "star wars," over an issue of greater importance than seeking a defense against missiles. It is about whether defense of scientific integrity can be maintained against a push to make even the most technical questions political.

The lab affected is the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, near San Francisco. Along with Los Alamos in New Mexico, it is responsible for U.S. design and research on atomic weapons. Both are under the supervision of the University of California, which is supposed to provide civilian oversight, and to protect against pressures for answers that please the powers that be rather than being strictly good science.

Two cases have surfaced at Livermore. One involves the concept of an X-ray laser to zap enemy missiles as they are being boosted above the atmosphere. The other is whether a full or partial ban on nuclear tests would leave America unable to rely on its nuclear arsenal and thus undermine deterrence.

Both involve personal antago-

nisms, making it harder to disentangle facts and feelings. And both have become issues of what can be called *post defense*—simple, emotional appeals to the public using selective, even false, scientific arguments.

The difficulty is compounded by the secrecy rules imposed on weapons research. One side says in effect, "I can't tell you because it's classified, but if you only knew what I know you would see I'm right," while the other side can only say in frustration, "That's not what the secrets show but I'm not allowed to prove it."

This makes it easier for a Jack Kemp, for example, to strike a tough stand by coming out for immediate deployment of "star wars." Nobody pointed out to him that there is nothing to deploy and probably will not be during the next president's term. Politicians will be politicians. But that is not a reason why scientists should not have to be scientists.

The specifics of the cases are intricate. Roy Woodruff, who resigned as

director of weapons development at Livermore in 1985 but remained as a senior scientist, filed a formal grievance last spring saying he was being put down to the equivalent of baby-sitter level and salary because he had dared to challenge an "over-optimistic, technically inaccurate assessment" of the X-ray laser that lab seniors had made to Washington officials, who were starving for good news to announce on the Strategic Defense Initiative program.

The byzantine ways of weapons lab politics are reflected in Mr. Woodruff's complaint: He says he loyally stood by an undertaking to deny to the press that his resignation was over a policy dispute on the X-ray laser, in return for a promise that the truth would be told among his peers. That promise was not kept. After elaborate hearings, he was reinstated as a senior scientist, though nothing was said about his demand to be able to tell the same top-level people in Washington that they had been misinformed.

Hugh DeWitt's case is trickier. He has been a physicist at Livermore for more than 30 years, primarily on the theoretical problems (he recently ran an international symposium on "Strongly Coupled Plasma Physics"). Now he is being told to get off such pure science and start studying directed nuclear energy weapons that could speed up SDI. His last performance rating was "unsatisfactory," which looks as if he is about to be fired.

He suspects that his problem is the work he has done in support of a nuclear test ban. The latest of several shifting official arguments about why the United States cannot accept even a low-threshold test ban is that the nuclear arsenal has to be retested now and then for reliability. Mr. DeWitt has marshaled evidence to show that this is nonsense.

The real ground for opposing a test ban is that it would prevent the development of new weapons. Good or bad? That is certainly a political decision, falsely detoured through pseudo-scientific obstacles. These are terribly complicated questions, on which political decision makers need scientific, nonpolitical advice. Interrupting the process can only hurt national security in the long run, whoever scores short-run points.

The New York Times

Bangladesh: Hope Amid The Chaos

By Jonathan Power

DHAKA, Bangladesh—The opposition pulled out all the stops this week in poverty-stricken Bangladesh, but it appears to have been trumped by the government of General Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

The general's leading opponents, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, leader of the Awami League, and Begum Khalida Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, have been threatening all year to topple the government.

This time they vowed to bring the capital to a halt in a "siege of Dhaka." But though there have been street clashes and several people, both police and protesters, have been killed, the critical mass necessary to topple the regime appears lacking.

On one level this is surprising. The government is widely seen as corrupt and unpopular. It has played fast and loose with democracy, blatantly tampering with election results last year. But the government is unlikely to fall. It is liberal enough to diffuse violent protest—newspapers can report on opposition statements and rallies—yet it is ruthless enough to deal harshly with protesters, jailing 1,000 opposition activists in the weeks before the "siege." And, of course, General Ershad has the army on his side.

Bangladesh has been bathed in blood before, first with the creation of Pakistan in 1947 and then in 1971, when East Pakistan broke away to form the Bengali state of Bangladesh. Since then two of its rulers have been assassinated by the army (Sheikh Hasina's father and Mrs. Zia's husband). There is deep fear in the thought of another bloodbath.

Yet Sheikh Hasina is frank about what might happen if she came to power. "The people must punish Ershad," she said in a recent interview (she and Mrs. Zia since were placed under house arrest. President Ershad said she would let General Ershad leave the country to avoid retribution, she was blunt: "No, I can't go against the people's sentiment." Such inflammatory talk does not go down well in today's Bangladesh.

Perhaps the two women would make more progress if they had a convincing program beyond the "Ershad must go" rhetoric. Neither makes more than general observations on the economy, Asia's poorest. Both seem to see nationalizations of industry as an answer to the lack of competitiveness.

And General Ershad does have some virtues. He mounted a successful relief operation this summer when Bangladesh was hit by the worst floods in memory. Parts of the country, through which flow the mighty Ganges and the Brahmaputra, are still underwater. Thousands of people had to climb trees or take to makeshift boats. Yet only 700 died, far fewer than the thousands killed by less severe floods in 1974. Relief was provided quickly, and the army built up embankments and diverted floodwaters.

And there is evidence that General Ershad has got the economy moving. This nation of 100 million has long been regarded as a basket case, able to survive only on handouts. While still the recipient of extensive aid (much of which is siphoned off by corrupt politicians and army officers) there are signs of a new momentum. Poverty is still ubiquitous—never have I had such a swarm of beggars grabbing at me as on a recent night here—but there are indicators of progress to suggest that poverty is under attack.

There is no black market in currency, a sign Bangladesh is serious about being competitive. The private sector is being encouraged. Exports are growing, helped partly by the war in the Gulf, where there is great demand for Bangladesh jute to make sandbags. For several years Bangladesh has had economic growth rates of 4 to 5 percent. This is respectable even when allowance is made for Bangladesh's rapid population growth.

Unlike Pakistan and India, Bangladesh is still 10 to 15 years away from being able to feed itself, but it is moving in that direction, with the help of imaginative development programs in the countryside.

What the country needs now is political stability. Events like the "Siege of Dhaka" scare off investors. General Ershad's job, if he is to leave a lasting legacy, must be to establish democracy and eliminate corruption.

The danger is that if he comes through the recent events unscathed, he will be lulled into carrying on as before. Bangladesh then may continue as Asia's poor relation—a tragic destiny for a country that could escape the straits of poverty if only its politicians were more farsighted.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Those Silver Days

RENO, Nevada—The site of the old Consolidated Virginia silver mill is to be used henceforth as a dump for waste rock, the mine having been torn down and removed elsewhere. Perhaps there is not another mill in the world that has turned into the coffers of commerce so many dollars as this one has. From beneath its stamps, John William Mackay picked up, it is said, \$50 million, and J.G. Fair, J.C. Flood and William Shoney O'Brien nearly as much. Hundreds of others were made enormously rich.

1912: Rumors in Madrid

MADRID—No satisfactory explanation has been given of the assassination of Premier Jose Canalejas [on Nov. 12]. Rumors draw attention to the fact that King Alfonso was to have passed through the Puerta de Sol at the same time that Senator Canalejas happened to be there. The papers had announced that the King

was going to visit the chrysanthemum show and had indicated the route he would take. It is supposed that Manuel Pardo intended to attack the King and not the Premier.

1937: Cancer's Threat

BOSTON—Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, director of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, declares that, despite attempts of science to check the ravages of cancer, "the death rate from it may be expected to go even higher," unless research yields a cure. A lengthening of the span of life, he added, also meant deaths from heart disorders must increase. He noted that cancer today ranked second among diseases from which men died, being topped only by heart complications. Eighty years ago cancer was not in the first 10. The 10 chief causes of death for 1856-60 were: tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, infantile deaths, scarlet fever, pneumonia, old age, typhus, accidents, heart disease and diphtheria.

مكتبة النخيل

Bangladesh: Hope Amid The Chaos

By Jonathan Power

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The position pulled out all the stops last week in poverty-stricken Bangladesh, but it appears to have been a last-ditch effort by the government of General Hussain Mohammed Ershad. The general's leading opponents, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, and Begum Khatun, leader of the Bangladesh Labour Party, have been threatening to topple the government. This time they vowed to bring the capital to a halt in a "siege of the streets" and "siege of the government." But though there have been both police and protesters, the police, the critical mass necessary to topple the regime appears lacking. On one level this is surprising. The government is widely seen as corrupt and unpopular. It has played fast and loose with democracy, blatantly tampering with election results last year. But the government is a military dictatorship — newspapers are censored, opposition is suppressed, and the army is a powerful force. The people must push for change, she said in a recent interview. She and Mrs. Zia since were placed under house arrest. General Ershad said he would leave Bangladesh, she said bluntly. "No, I can't go against the people's sentiment," she said. "I am not going to go down in today's Bangladesh."

Perhaps the two women would make more progress if they had a convincing program beyond the "siege must go" message. Neither more than general observations on the economy, Asia's poorest. Both women are nationalists of industry as a source to the lack of competitiveness. And General Ershad does have some virtues. He mounted a successful relief operation this summer as Bangladesh was hit by the worst floods in memory. Part of the money, through which flow the major channels and the Brahmaputra, are underwater. Thousands of people are up to their chests in water. Relief is slow. Yet the flood is less severe than the thousands killed by the sea floods in 1974. Relief was provided quickly, and the army built up embankments and diverted floodwaters. And there is evidence that General Ershad has got the economy moving. This nation of 100 million has been regarded as a basket case that survives only on handouts. With the exception of a few corrupt officials, the economy is being restructured. Exports are growing, helped partly by the war in the Gulf, where there is a great demand for Bangladesh's oil. For several years Bangladesh had economic growth rates of 4 to 5 percent. This is respectable when allowance is made for Bangladesh's rapid population growth. A United Nations report says Bangladesh is a "country in transition" from being a poor, undeveloped nation to being a developing nation. It is moving in that direction, and the help of international development agencies in the country.

What the country needs are political reforms. Events are being organized to elect a new government. But the government is a military dictatorship. The army is a powerful force. The people must push for change, she said in a recent interview. She and Mrs. Zia since were placed under house arrest. General Ershad said he would leave Bangladesh, she said bluntly. "No, I can't go against the people's sentiment," she said. "I am not going to go down in today's Bangladesh."

Pacific Rim Said to Gain Edge From Spreading Technology

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The rapid spread of technology to countries on the western rim of the Pacific is sharpening the region's competitive edge at the expense of Europe, economists and other specialists said Friday.

The diffusion of technology is also transforming economic life in the region and changing the area's trade patterns, they said.

Edward J. Streator, who recently retired as U.S. representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based in Paris, said Friday that Europe had fallen behind the United States as well as Japan and other countries with market-oriented economies in Asia.

The lag in Europe, he said, applied not only in the application of technology but also in training people needed for research. "This will be costly in the future," he said.

Mr. Streator was the closing speaker at a three-day conference on the future of the Asia-Pacific region, organized by the International Herald Tribune to mark its centennial.

Sanjoy Chowdhury, senior economist in the region for Merrill Lynch & Co., said Wednesday that relocation of substantial segments of industry from Japan to lower-cost countries in Asia had hastened the transfer of technology, created jobs and expanded exports.

Partial trade figures for 1987 indicate that Japan is importing much of this offshore output of manufactured goods, outdistancing the United States as the most important market for many Asian nations.

Mr. Chowdhury said upgrading industrial ability through the use of high technology to produce value-added products in countries like Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Singapore had helped them avoid the protectionist barriers in North America and Europe that were applied to textiles and less-sophisticated manufactured items.

These developments, he said, have mainly been spurred by the rapid appreciation of the yen against nearly all other currencies since September 1985.

Makoto Kuroda, vice minister for international affairs in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan, said overseas investment by Japanese companies in the manufacturing sector was rapidly growing and would continue.

He said this investment would help reduce Japan's trade surplus, beginning this year with a reduction of nearly \$20 billion. Japan had a record \$82.6 billion surplus in merchandise trade for 1986, including a \$51.5 billion surplus with the United States in 1986.

Juzar Motiwalla, director of the Institute of Systems Science at the University of Singapore, said Friday that in recent years Singapore had been "extremely aggressive" in expanding use of computers and advanced communication equipment in manufacturing and service industries to raise productivity and lower costs.

"In 1980," he said, "we were well behind the West. Now we are not far behind."

Use of robots in Singapore industries is almost on a par with the United States, according to a recent report by the Development Bank of Singapore.

John Button, the minister for industry, technology and commerce in Australia, said Thursday that in the last four years the number of high-technology product-development companies in Australia had increased from a handful to more than 2,000.

The government, he said, had introduced incentives to encourage innovation, research and development, technology transfer and provision of venture capital.

He said diffusion of vital technologies throughout the economy was opening additional markets for Australia's manufactured exports and forming the basis of a competitive manufacturing industry that had until recently been sheltered by import barriers.

Bucharuddin Jusuf Habibie, minister of state for research and technology in Indonesia, said his country was harnessing technology to modernize an economy based on natural resources.

The normal path for a developing country to take, he said, is to acquire low technology before moving up to medium and high technology.

But Mr. Habibie said that this was a slow route and that Indonesia had used licensing and partnership arrangements with companies in Spain, the United States, West Germany and the Netherlands to build an aviation manufacturing industry in the last 11 years.

He said the aircraft produced by the industry would have a captive domestic market for perhaps 30 years until Indonesia catches up with the West and Japan. Only when Indonesia can compete on more equal terms, he said, will it open its domestic market to foreign aircraft manufacturers.



Policemen in the Bangladesh capital of Dhaka on Friday. They have been ordered to shoot to kill to end widespread rioting.

Ershad Orders Police to Halt Violence

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — President Hussain Mohammed Ershad ordered the police on Friday to halt the anti-government violence that is sweeping Bangladesh. He said an opposition campaign to overthrow him would fail.

"I am not going to tolerate any more of this nonsense," he said on the fourth day of demonstrations. General Ershad ordered the police Thursday to shoot rioters and looters after two policemen were killed by homemade grenades. At least five protesters have been killed by the police since Tuesday. The opposition said 14 persons had been slain.

General Ershad said Friday that the army was "naturally agitated" after three days of opposition-led protests. He said army commanders had demanded that the demonstrations be brought under control within three or four days, but he did not say what might happen if the violence continued beyond the deadline.

He said that "very stringent measures" would be taken to prevent further trouble on Saturday and Sunday, when the opposition plans a general strike.

"I cannot tolerate it any more," he said. "We have had enough of it. We are going to stop it. I will take all necessary measures."

Violence Had Spread
Steven R. Weisman of The New York Times reported earlier from Dhaka: What had been billed as the outset of a "siege" of General Ershad has instead become a movement of intermittent rioting, looting and arson by about a thousand people in the capital.

The violence spread Thursday to other major cities, particularly Chittagong in the southeast and Mymensingh, north of the capital. Protesters set fire to or shattered windows of dozens of houses and set fire to several government buildings, according to news reports in Dhaka.

The leaders of the Awami League promised to hold half-day strikes Saturday and Sunday. The fact that the strikes were called for only half the day seemed to be a concession to shopkeepers who were hurt economically by the protests.

Many shopkeepers who opened up Friday afternoon said they were glad the demonstrations appeared to be winding down. Many of them said they closed up only because they were afraid of having their businesses looted or destroyed.

"I am disappointed these protests have failed," said the owner of a general store. "We must have a civilian government. Everyone I know wants one. But what can the protesters do in front of the weapons of the police? What can unarmed people do?"

China's official Catholic Patriotic Church, the Patriotic Catholic Association, does not recognize the supremacy of the pope. It appoints its own bishops and defies papal doctrine by supporting the government's stringent birth-control policy.

Belgrade Sets Nuclear Ban
Belgrade — The Yugoslav Parliament approved on Friday a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants until the year 2000.

Cardinal Sin was to fly Friday to Xian and then to Shanghai on Sunday. He said he hoped to meet in Shanghai with Bishop Ignatius Gong Pimmi, who was freed in 1985 after 30 years in prison.

Many Chinese Catholics worship in private homes and, like Bishop Gong, refuse to renounce their allegiance to the pope.

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Envoy Says Vatican and China Move Toward Ties

Reuters

BEIJING — China and the Vatican are moving toward restoring relations severed by China 30 years ago, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, said Friday after meeting Chinese religious and Communist Party leaders.

"My first visit three years ago was very rough, like plowing a field which is very stony," the cardinal said in a telephone interview. "Now it is very fertile. I think we will come to an agreement. It's a question of good will."

Cardinal Sin, who came to China with the blessing of Pope John Paul II, met with Zhao Ziyang, the Communist Party leader, for more than an hour Wednesday. It was the highest-level meeting between the Roman Catholic Church and Beijing since ties were cut in 1957.

The cardinal quoted Mr. Zhao as saying that the main obstacle to restoring relations was the Vatican's diplomatic recognition of the Nationalist government in Taiwan.

"I think that issue is no longer a problem," the cardinal said. "There is only one China. Zhao is very understanding. He has a beautiful vision of the future."

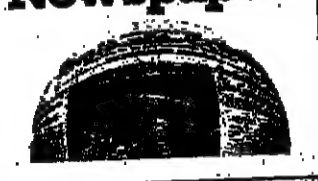
China's Catholics, who number several million, suffered widespread persecution during the 1950s and during the Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976.

All churches were closed and some were destroyed. Many priests died, and others are believed to be still in prison.

The cardinal said he had asked Chinese officials to be allowed to visit imprisoned Catholics but was refused permission.

He said he specifically had raised the case of Bishop Joseph Fan Xueyan, 79, who was imprisoned in 1984 for 10 years. He was accused of ordaining priests in secret.

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Germany D.M.	580	41	320	35	175	29
Gr. Britain £	130	40	72	34	40	27
Greece Dr.	22,000	45	12,000	40	6,600	34
Ireland £Ir.	150	45	82	40	45	34
Italy Lire	380,000	42	210,000	36	115,000	30
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands Fl.	650	40	360	34	198	27
Norway (post) N.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
Norway (nd. del.) N.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22,000	52	12,000	47	6,600	42
Spain (post) Ptas.	29,000	41	16,000	35	8,800	28
Spain (nd. del.) Ptas.	42,000	15	21,000	15	10,500	15
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
Sweden (nd. del.) S.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580		320		175	

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ARTS / LEISURE

A 'Magic Flute' Of Marvels and Many Attitudes

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — There seems to be an infinite number of ways of presenting "The Magic Flute," multiple methods of combining its lofty symbolism, popular comedy and fairy tale, and the transforming effect at all levels of Mozart's music. The new production at the Grand Théâtre manages to cram several attitudes into one place — decorative, didactic, dialectic, ironic, farcical — and present the whole in a musical package marvelously shaped by Jeffrey Tate.

Perhaps the temptation is to read too much into Benno Besson's staging. Besson, venturing into opera after a cosmopolitan career that has ranged from close association with Bertolt Brecht in East Berlin to present directorship of the Comédie de Genève, can be counted on to get a lot from a text — even one as maligned as Schikaneder's. Not only was most of the spoken text employed — eminently reasonable for the multilingual Geneva public — but it was delivered with an elaborately disingenuous straightness, accompanied by detailed comic mime, which elicited response — and laughter — on more than one level.

Take the first encounter of Tamino and Papageno, neither one of which has a clue that another world exists than his own. "Who am I?" says Papageno. "What a dumb question. A man like you," Tamino knows better, but not much. "My father is king . . . so I am called prince." This last was delivered by Jerry Hadley with a round-faced guilelessness comic in itself, a living contradiction to the assurance of the words, and at the same time the tip of an unshakable social-political iceberg.

Or take Sarastro and his court, all of them not only businesslike and brusque in manner, but dressed in contemporary business suits easily visible under the robes of their official order. Sarastro may be blessed with the only music ever written that is fit to issue from the mouth of God, but it is a bit disconcerting when it comes instead from the president of the local Rotary

Club, even when delivered by the imposing bass of Hans Tschannmer.

Jean-Marc Stille's sets and costumes and Jean-Jacques Bonhon's lighting had much to do with the production's charm, much of it reminiscent of Maurice Sendak country. Lush tropical vegetation inhabited by congenial lions and other animals, occasionally parted to reveal the crumbling temples of wisdom, reason and nature. The visual effects of the trials by fire and water were more convincing than the usual fraternity initiation rigmaroles.

The costumes postulated three levels of society. Papageno, Papagena and Monostatos came from a quasi animal world, birdlike or simian according to need; Tamino and Pamina (garbed demurely in baggy black pantaloons and a see-through top) at first inhabited a kind of comic-strip world, then grew into a nobler status, while Sarastro and his cronies presented their bourgeois version of an exalted priesthood.

Tate and the Lausanne Chamber Orchestra provided a consistently satisfying musical floor for this production. The conductor continues to reaffirm his rapid rise in opera pits of the world with a reading of unfailing lyric flow and with phrasing that was without eccentricity, at once natural and exalted. Mozartians of this stamp do not grow on trees.

Hadley's attractive lyric tenor was more suitable to the early, more comic, stages of his character development than to Tamino's eventual heroic status, and he was well matched by Barbara Bonney's bright-voiced, girl-next-door Pamina. Petteri Salomaa was a very light-voiced Papageno, but with a stand-up comic's sense of foolish mugging and miming. Tschannmer's Sarastro was solidly seconded by Alfred Muff's sonorous pompous Speaker. Plucked from Mannheim at the last moment to replace ailing Queen of the Night, Claudia Kunz sailed smoothly through the coloratura hurdles while coping with the idio-



Jerry Hadley and Barbara Bonney as Tamino and Pamina.

syncrasies of an unfamiliar production. Her three ladies — Jane Leslie MacKenzie, Eirian James and Elisabeth Glauser — managed to find well-differentiated personalities for themselves.

This current series of "Magic Flute" ends with performances on Nov. 14 and 17, but the production returns with some cast changes for a second series in February. Other major productions scheduled for the season at the Grand Théâtre — which under Hugues Gall's direc-

tion has in several seasons become one of Europe's most adventurous — are a new "Hänsel und Gretel" for the Christmas season; Achim Freyer's celebrated Stuttgart production of "Der Freischütz," with Reiner Goldberg as Max; "Child Alice," a new ballet by Oscar Araiz set to David Del Tredici's "Alice in Wonderland" music; and Prokofiev's "Angel of Fire," a co-production with the Los Angeles and English National operas, and staged by Andrei Serban.

Art Market Remains Fragile Despite Spending Spree

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — As John Marion, chairman of Sotheby's North America and its premier auctioneer, brought down his hammer on the last of 94 lots, of which 75 were sold for \$110 million, on Wednesday night he made history on three counts.

This is the highest total ever sold in a single auction, thanks to the

SOURÈN MELIKIAN

most expensive picture ever, Vincent van Gogh's much celebrated "Irises," which sold for \$53.9 million. But, most significantly, Sotheby's sale confirmed the two trends that came out strongly in this week's sales. The art market is displaying extraordinary vigor despite the ongoing stock crisis. At the same time there is a massive redistribution of parts in the cast: The United States is receding fast as the Japanese and Europeans compete for the first place.

It was Tuesday night at Christie's that professionals found out that the market was bullish against all odds. Christopher Burge, Christie's president, who was taking the sale in person, says that he knew that this sale would go well the minute two paddles went up simultaneously as Lot 2, a Renoir portrait, appeared on the turntable. The picture represents Colonel Barton Howard Jenks turned three-quarters left in formal attire. Painted in 1865, it is of interest to American antiquarians — Jenks invented a new type of gun that he tried to sell to the French government. It is of even greater interest in terms of art history. The portrait illustrates Renoir's early realist phase, influenced by Manet. Because this is not an Impressionist painting, however, professionals hardly expected it to sell. It did reasonably well at \$176,000.

Other apparent non-starters did better still, much to the surprise of dealers sitting around me. A snowy landscape by Renoir, also painted in pre-Impressionist days, went up to \$242,000; a very dumpy Degas view of two horses in a pasture sold for \$220,000, and a Fantin-Latour picture of a vase filled with flowers, showing signs of wear, made \$440,000.

As Christie's sale, briskly conducted by Burge, who was at the peak of his form, gathered momentum, the Japanese entered the game. They turned the sale into a



Renoir's "Young Girl Carrying a Basket of Flowers," sold for \$5,280,000.

success story when it might so easily have ended in semi-failure. They ran up Bourdelle's bronze of "Hercules" as an archer, in a grayish brown cast, which was bought by one of them for \$143,000. Characteristically the Japanese acquired works that almost certainly would have gone to Americans last May. Such is Monet's mauve, green and blue landscape of 1885, "Prin-temps, bord de l'Épée" which was in Albert Spencer's collection in New York around 1891 and entered the great Harris Whittemore collection in 1911.

Such is also Renoir's portrait of a young girl carrying a basket filled with flowers. The girl is seen three-quarters with baby doll blue eyes and intense red lips against a blur of green and yellow vegetation. The picture was painted in 1888. Its history can be followed from the moment the Galerie Durand-Ruel, which handled the Impressionists, bought it from Renoir on Jan. 28, 1891, for 500 gold francs and sold it to W.L. Cook of New York on March 19, 1892, for \$1,000. Durand-Ruel bought it back via his New York branch in 1910 for an undisclosed amount. On Dec. 12, 1912, Mrs. Nelson Robinson got it for \$14,500. It went through two more New York collections before being displayed at the Metropolitan Museum in the memorable exhibition, "New York Collects," in 1968. Last May, a piece so intimately connected with the history of American connoisseurship, might have stayed in the United States. It was bought by Hiroshi Matsuo, vice president of the Matsuo corporation in Yokohama, for \$5,280,000.

Equally striking is the departure for Japan of Monet's "Nymphs," sold by order of the board of trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago for \$3.3 million.

For the first time, the Japanese departed from their traditional buying pattern by acquiring works such as Kandinsky's Murnau view with a church, done in 1909, for \$2,420,000. While still figurative, it borders on abstraction and has intense contrasts of color with black delineations that usually appeal most to collectors from the Germanic cultural sphere. The picture was in Chicago collections for a long time and would most probably have stayed in America had it been sold in May. By the end of the day, the Japanese had spent \$18.1 million, 48 percent in value of Christie's \$37.5 million sale against 25 percent by the Americans who trailed the Europeans' 27 per cent.

Wednesday morning at Christie's, in a sale devoted to drawings and watercolors, the Europeans got the lion's share, 42 percent, followed by the Americans, 31 percent, and the Japanese, 27 percent, still a huge percentage for a single country. In the afternoon, the Japanese were as bullish as ever, bagging 42 percent of the paintings and demonstrating, if need be, that their interest now extends to the entire market range, not just the top end. The failure rate in the Wednesday afternoon sale of "Paintings, Part II" was a relatively moderate 20.71 percent in value.

The stage was set for Sotheby's evening session, which confirmed the pattern established at Christie's. As the first Monet landscape "Antibes, vue du plateau Notre-Dame," dated 1888, came on the block, Japanese hands went up. Although this too has a long American history — it was sold at the American Art Association in New York in 1895 and a second time in 1935 — a Japanese buyer snatched it for \$2.53 million, 50 percent over the high estimate.

The next substantial Monet was a garden view, confused in composition and too late for its style by European standards. This too has American connections. But as it rose to a record for Monet at \$5.88 million, the successful bidder was, again, Japanese. As on Tuesday, the Japanese displayed a willingness to deviate from their usual buying pattern by going, for example, after an early Kees van Dongen portrait of 1909 still smacking of Fauvism, for \$522,500. They set a record for Dali when one of them bought "The Battle for Tetuan," painted in 1962, for \$2,662,000. Altogether the Japanese bought 18 of 75 lots, which not counting the van Gogh represented 23 percent in value of the pictures sold Wednesday night.

The Americans bought 25 lots for \$13.4 million and the Europeans 26 lots for \$21.6 million. Most tellingly, van Gogh's "Irises," long ensconced in the Whitney possessions and, indeed, considered for sale by John Whitney Payson will be leaving the United States. It was knocked down to a "European agent," as Sotheby's put it.

Behind this impressive spending spree, the fragility of the market remains obvious. With the van Gogh, the failure rate was 13 percent, but without it 23 percent, a kind of standard rate these last few days that would have risen steeply without the Japanese. Sotheby's performance, including John Marion's own superb auctioneering, remarkable as it is, has not dispersed the gloom among professionals. Most dealers are cautious and "useful liquid." The Victorians used to say that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The professionals are barely nibbling at it.

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AT&T	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	
General	110.00	109.00	109.00	-1.00	
United	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
General	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
United	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
General	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	
United	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	175,220,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	175,220,000
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NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	128.12	127.12	-1.00	
Industrial	128.12	127.12	-1.00	
Transport	128.12	127.12	-1.00	
Utilities	128.12	127.12	-1.00	
Finance	128.12	127.12	-1.00	

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Industrial	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Transport	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Utilities	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Finance	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Declined	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Unchanged	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
New High	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
New Low	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Composite	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Industrial	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Transport	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Utilities	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Finance	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	160.00	159.00	159.00	-1.00
AT&T	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00
General	110.00	109.00	109.00	-1.00
United	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
General	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
United	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
General	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
United	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Bonds	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Utilities	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Industries	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Declined	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Unchanged	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
New High	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
New Low	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Industrial	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Transport	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Utilities	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00
Finance	128.12	127.12	127.12	-1.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Industries	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Utilities	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Transport	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Finance	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
SP 500	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Declined	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Unchanged	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
New High	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
New Low	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Class	Chg.	
282.00	280.00	1.00	0.00	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Lower on Budget Doubts

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Friday in moderate trading as Wall Street's worries about deficit-reduction talks in Washington overshadowed positive economic reports issued this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 25.20 points lower at 1,935.01 following a 15-point fall in the final 30 minutes of trading.

The 30-stock blue-chip barometer had jumped 61.01 Thursday. For the week, it fell 24.04 points.

Declining issues outpaced advancing ones by about a 4-3 ratio. Volume was about 174.92 million shares, down from 206.28 million traded Thursday.

The Dow was down about 20 points most of the morning and early afternoon. A midday spurt trimmed the loss to about 10 points before the sell-off in the final 30 minutes.

"There was a little buying in the afternoon," said John Burnett, senior vice president at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "It's been a slow and dull day, with people waiting for some intelligent comments from Washington on what's going to be done on the budget and trade deficits."

Mr. Burnett said there was a lot of "fence-sitting" as congressional and White House negotiators continued to wrestle with ways to reduce the twin deficits. But, barring any earth-shaking political events, Mr. Burnett said he was inclined to predict a pickup in the market next week.

"We are dealing in a very uncertain environment," he added, however.

The market opened after the release of two

key economic reports, both more favorable than expected. The Labor Department said the Producer Price Index, which measures inflation at the wholesale level, fell 0.2 percent in October. Analysts had expected a 0.3 percent increase.

In addition, the Commerce Department said retail sales fell only 0.1 percent last month, far less than the anticipated drop of 2 percent.

Stock prices soared Thursday after a report that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$14.08 billion in September, compared with \$15.7 billion in August. The September figure was well below the \$15 billion many analysts had forecast.

"The big encouragement was the trade report, but that was a one-day event," said Eugene Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia. "The market continues to be a bit more nervous now as we await action from Capitol Hill on the deficit. Traders are wary about holding positions over the weekend."

NYSE clerks returned to work Friday without a contract after a three-day strike. A federal mediator said that the clerks agreed to meet Monday with exchange officials to continue talks toward a pact.

Niagara Mohawk was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 13 1/2.

Avon Products followed, off 1/4 to 24 1/2.

Recently issued British Petroleum shares were third, down 1/4 to 16 1/2.

AT&T was down 1/4 to 29 1/2. IBM was off 1/4 to 121 1/2.

Among other blue chips, American Express was down 1/4 to 24 1/2. Merck was down 1/4 to 175 1/2. Kodak was unchanged at 49 1/2.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
121.00	119.00	IBM	3.00	2.5%	12.0	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00
120.00	118.00	AT&T	2.00	2.0%	15.0	120.00	118.00	119.00	119.00	118.00	118.00	-1.00
110.00	108.00	General	1.00	1.5%	10.0	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	108.00	108.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	IBM	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	AT&T	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	General	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	IBM	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	AT&T	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	General	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
121.00	119.00	IBM	3.00	2.5%	12.0	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00
120.00	118.00	AT&T	2.00	2.0%	15.0	120.00	118.00	119.00	119.00	118.00	118.00	-1.00
110.00	108.00	General	1.00	1.5%	10.0	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	108.00	108.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	IBM	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	AT&T	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	General	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	IBM	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	AT&T	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	General	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
121.00	119.00	IBM	3.00	2.5%	12.0	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00
120.00	118.00	AT&T	2.00	2.0%	15.0	120.00	118.00	119.00	119.00	118.00	118.00	-1.00
110.00	108.00	General	1.00	1.5%	10.0	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	108.00	108.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	IBM	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	AT&T	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	General	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	IBM	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	AT&T	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	General	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00
100.00	98.00	United	0.50	1.0%	8.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	-1.00

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1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 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PEANUTS

PEANUTS

SOMEONE ON YOUR HOCKEY TEAM SAID YOU AREN'T AS FAST AS YOU USED TO BE...

BUT DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT...

ONE OF THE OTHER PLAYERS STUCK UP FOR YOU...

HE SAID YOU NEVER WERE VERY FAST!

BLONDIE

MY PARTNER AND I HAD A GREAT BUSINESS.

WHAT WENT WRONG?

HE DECIDED TO RETIRE.

AND THAT'S WHY YOUR BUSINESS FAILED?

YES.

HE WAS RETIRING DURING BUSINESS HOURS.

11-4

DAVE DAVIS

show featuring prize footmen, in which the first prize went to a baronet ("Sir G. Chokefull") for a hall porter weighing nearly 300 pounds, who had been fattened on immense quantities of roast beef, cabbage, hot rolls and beer. ("Waddled to the show 100 yards, wheeled in his chair the rest.")

until well into the Victorian age, sheer bulk continued to carry off prizes.

Scientific stock-breeding is the first of the separate topics that Harriet Ritvo considers in *The Animal Estate*, a study of Victorian attitudes toward animals and the social assumptions that lay behind them. In a chapter on "medals and medals," she says, "Harriet Ritvo argues that the true purpose of champion cattle was to affirm the ascendancy of their predominantly aristocratic owners. The display of prize animals, she writes, was 'a pageant'; proprietors might make practical or patriotic claims for their beasts, but essentially they were offered 'as being proof' that the nation's history of the English countryside was more secure than ever."

Dog shows, which began to flourish in the 1860s, provide Rivro with a more complicated case of social ascription. The relative physical malleability of dogs permitted fanciers, who were mostly middle-class, to breed their own status symbols (and there were aristocratic owners who resented their presumption). At the same time, the poor man's dog was generally regarded by those above as no better

In the final chapters of the book, Ritvo turns her attention to more exotic material. Starting from the fact that the original moving spirit behind the London Zoo was a notable empire builder, Stamford Raffles (the founder of Singapore), she suggests that the zoo itself can be best understood as a symbol of imperial domination. Big game hunting, too, is presented as above all an aspect of empire, and we are asked to see a parallel between the shift from wholesale to modified slaughter in the late 19th century (as stocks of wild animals became depleted) and the shift of emphasis in colonial rule from conquest to stewardship.

Rivro is a historian of the "unmaking" school, for whom the past must never be taken on its own terms. Much of what she says is obviously true, and she *musters* a good deal of unfamiliar and often deeply interesting evidence. But she writes without warmth, and with her talk of "metonymic roles" and "regenerative" and "regressive" she too readily puts the complicated experience of actual human beings through the mangle of a reductive jargon.

As a result, she repeatedly overstates her case. For example, she tells us that the guidebooks to 19th-century zoos were "invariably linear, prescribing a single route through the exhibits, from the entrance to the refreshment stand." Nothing so very terrible about that, *one might have thought: After all, people weren't positively compelled to save the refreshment stand till last.* But Rivro goes on to explain that the guidebooks' advice was all part of a "strategy of appropriation and control."

John Grass is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEETLE BAILEY

WHO'S THAT?

PVT. BEETLE BAILEY. THEY NAMED A SHOE AFTER HIM.

REALLY? WHAT'S IT CALLED?

THE LOAFER.

HOOR WALKER.

11-14

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ANDY CAPP

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**BUSINESS IS
TERRIBLE,
ANDY**

**IT'S CERTAINLY QUIET
IN HERE AGAIN, JACK—
APART FROM
THAT BLOKE SNOOKING
HIS RUFFIN' HEAD OFF—**

**DON'T WAKE HIM,
ANDY—HE
MIGHT LEAVE!**

WIZARD of ID

WE HAVE A DRINKING SECTION... A SMOKING SECTION... A SMOKING AND DRINKING SECTION... A SMOKING AND NO DRINKING SECTION... A DRINKING AND NO SMOKING SECTION....

ARENA TODAY
GLADIATORS
vs
CHRISTIANS

WHAT'S LEFT?

GATE 2

TICKETS

THE YELLING AND SCREAMING SECTION

N. M.

GARFIELD

LIFE IS FILLED WITH OPPORTUNITIES

SHAKE SHAKE SHAKE

POSSSSSH!

IF YOU KNOW WHERE TO LOOK FOR THEM

JIM DAVIS 11-44

DENNIS THE MENACE

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

WEATHER

[illegible]

TURSDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Heavy. FRANKFURT: Showers.
Temp. 8-5 (44-61). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 9-7 (47-57). MADRID:
Cloudy. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). PARIS: Rainy. Temp. 17-14 (63-57).
BRUSSELS: Cloudy. Temp. 9-7 (48-45). ROME: Rain. Temp. 19-16 (66-61).
MIL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 8-4 (46-39). BANGKOK:
Underforms. Temp. 32-25 (90-77). HONG KONG: Fine. Temp. 28-21
(82-70). MANILA: Underforms. Temp. 32-24 (90-75). SEOUL: Fine.
Temp. 14-10 (57-50). SINGAPORE: Underforms. Temp. 31-22
(88-72).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 13

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The Global Newspaper.

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SPORTS

Since King Wooden, U.S. College Basketball Has Had Only Pretenders

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Once upon a time, with the start of each U.S. college-basketball season, there was a No. 1 team: UCLA. And, almost as inevitably when the season ended, there was a No. 1 team: UCLA. Ten times in 12 years.

But since appearing in the final four of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's tournament in 1976, one year after John Wooden's retirement as coach, UCLA has been to the final four once (1980), and has not gotten beyond the round of 32 since. No one has stepped forward to take the Bruins' place. Indiana, beginning with 1976, has won three national titles under Bob Knight — the most recent last March when Keith Smart broke Syracuse's heart with four seconds left in their game — but no one has dominated the way UCLA once did.

And, in all likelihood, it will be forever thus. Last season was a perfect example of what college basketball has become. Indiana, the national champion, trailed in five of its six NCAA games and needed a loss by Purdue on the last day of the season to tie for the Big Ten Conference championship. Syracuse, the runner-up, finished the regular season in a three-way tie for first in the Big East and lost the conference tournament. Providence, fourth best in the Big East during the regular season, reached the final four. Florida, which had never before made the NCAA tournament, was one blocked shot away from the final

eight. Austin Peay would have beaten Providence if it had made one more free throw.

This season promises to be no different. There will be no clear-cut No. 1 team as the season begins later this month. Some polls like Syracuse, others Kansas, others Purdue. There are polls that pick Indiana to repeat, or choose such up-and-comers as Iowa and Missouri. For a sleeper, try Wyoming. Pittsburgh, before it lost point guard Michael Goodson to academic troubles, was a team many liked. About the only sure thing is this: Someone unexpected will be in Kansas City, Missouri.

Nothing is certain in college basketball, which is what makes it so much fun, the return of the short three-point shot notwithstanding. The only new rule of significance this season is a crackdown on intentional fouling, particularly in the end-game. If the officials enforce the new rule — two shots, plus possession even if a shot goes in while the foul is occurring — it could cut down on late-game free-throw parades and tackling on breakaways.

Once again, the 64-team NCAA tournament will be a crapshoot. The Big Ten has five teams capable of winning the whole thing: Indiana, Iowa, Purdue, Illinois and Michigan. The Big East has at least two: Syracuse and Pittsburgh, and perhaps four if young players at Georgetown and St. John's develop. The Atlantic Coast Conference has contenders in North Carolina, Duke,

Georgia Tech and North Carolina State. The Big Eight has Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Southeast Conference, with Florida and Kentucky, could have two final four teams. Temple again will dominate the Atlantic-10 but must be tournament tougher. It has lost in the second round three years running. Arizona is the class of the Pacific-10. Louisville should again rule the

vano says, he plans to win just six regular-season games, then go all the way in March.

If form holds, Syracuse is the one sure thing for the final four. The Orangemen have their three best players back from last year: center Rony Seikaly, power forward Derrick Coleman and point guard Sherman Douglas. It was the emergence of Douglas as a super floor leader last

year that made the difference for Syracuse. But even it has question marks, having lost its best defensive stopper, Greg Monroe, and its best three-point shooter, Howard Triche. Still, there is a basketball saying that the team that returns a good point guard and a good center only gets better. That description fits Jim Boeheim's team.

It does not fit Kansas, which lost both its point guards, Cedric Hunter and Mark Turgeon, but is loaded everywhere else, most notably with the return of Danny Manning, the 6-foot-10-inch (2-meter) forward, who may be the college player of the year. The Jayhawks have athletes galore, including three junior-college transfers who will give them quickness and depth. "The key is still Danny for us," said their coach, Larry Brown. "We asked him to do a lot last year, especially in terms of being a leader. He's not that kind of person by nature. But he's going to have to do that for us this year."

Last year Purdue was the team picked to reign in March. Instead, the Boilermakers collapsed. They were 24-3 going into the last game of the regular season with a chance to win the Big Ten title outright at Michigan, only to be embarrassed by the Wolverines, 104-68, then blown out by Florida in the second round of the NCAA tournament. "I really don't have an answer for what happened," said the coach, Gene Keady. "The best thing about our team last year was that we were consistent. But when we needed to raise ourselves a level or two, we couldn't do it. I think this group may be able to do that though."

Four starters are back, including sweet-shooting Ty Lewis, power forward Todd Mitchell and underrated point guard Everette Stephens. But it has been a troubled preseason for the Boilermakers. Lewis broke a foot and, just when he returned, Mitchell had arthroscopic knee surgery. Both are back now, but senior center Jeff Arnold, the sixth man last year, is from one-size walk-on Mike Cavanaugh or freshman Sean Miller. Pitt could be it, or something resembling it, in March.

Some polls like Syracuse this season, others like Kansas, others Purdue. There are polls that pick Indiana to repeat, or choose such up-and-comers as Iowa and Missouri. About the only sure thing is this: Someone unexpected will be in Kansas City for the NCAA tournament in March.

Metro, and Notre Dame and De Paul will once again be the class of the independents.

"November just doesn't mean anything, except maybe for the fans," said North Carolina State's coach, Jim Valvano, who has been to the final eight three of the last five years. "March is what the sport is all about. That and getting ready for March." Valvano's team proved that last season. After a 17-14 regular season, the Wolfpack saved itself from an awful year by winning the ACC tournament. This year, Val-

vano says, he plans to win just six regular-season games, then go all the way in March.

If form holds, Syracuse is the one sure thing for the final four. The Orangemen have their three best players back from last year: center Rony Seikaly, power forward Derrick Coleman and point guard Sherman Douglas. It was the emergence of Douglas as a super floor leader last

At Half-Season, a Whole Lot of Surprises

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If the National Football League playoffs were to begin Sunday, there would be many familiar faces and a few stunning surprises.

Familiar faces? The Chicago Bears (7-1), the San Francisco 49ers (7-1) and the Washington Redskins (6-2) as division champions and the Cleveland Browns (5-3) and the Seattle Seahawks (5-3) as wild cards. Surprises? The Indianapolis Colts (4-4), the Houston Oilers (5-3) and the San Diego Chargers (7-1) as division champions and the New Orleans Saints (5-3) and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers (4-4) as wild cards.

The biggest surprise of all? The Super Bowl champion New York Giants, buried with a 2-6 record and likely needing to win all seven remaining games to keep their playoff hopes flickering.

This is more or less the season's midway point: eight games over, seven to go. Much is sure to happen to change the playoff lineup before the two wild-card games Jan. 3.

In the National Conference, the Bears, 49ers and Redskins seem solid, and none has an apparent challenger. After that, the picture is murky. The Saints appear to be a team on the rise and a solid wild-card contender. The Colts, Minnesota Vikings, Philadelphia Eagles and Dallas Cowboys are 4-4, and

NFL PREVIEW

all fighting to make the wild-card game. At the moment, the Bears and the Redskins because they have the best conference record of the four, but the tie-breaking procedure is complex and teams move up and down each week.

Before the season, it appeared that once the Giants got by their first five opponents — the Bears, Cowboys, Miami Dolphins, 49ers and Redskins — the schedule would be softer. But the Giants lost to four of those teams, escaping defeat only when the game with the Dolphins was canceled because of the players' strike. Now the Giants face three straight road games, at Philadelphia, New Orleans and Washington, all against teams good enough to beat them.

The five teams in the American Conference's Eastern Division — the Colts, Dolphins, New York Jets, New England Patriots and Buffalo Bills — are tied for first (and last) place, each with a 4-4 record. If the playoffs begin now, the Colts would win the division because they have the best division record, 4-1, of the five.

There have been huge turnarounds from last season: the Colts from 2-14 to 4-4, the Bills from 4-12 to 4-4, the Chargers from 4-12 to 7-1 and the Oilers from 5-11 to 5-3. There have

been turnarounds in the other direction, too: the Giants from 14-2 to 2-6, the Los Angeles Rams from 10-6 to 1-7, the Cincinnati Bengals from 10-6 to 2-6 and the Kansas City Chiefs from 10-6 to 1-7.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
New Orleans Saints (5-3) at San Francisco (7-1) 49ers: The 49ers have won seven straight as Joe Montana has had a typically commanding year at quarterback. But he came to practice Thursday with a swollen knee on his right hand and the coach, Bill Walsh, said that it was "very doubtful" Montana would start Sunday. The Saints also lead the league in total defense. That aggressive defense matches up well against the 49ers, and the Saints' workmanlike offense leads the league in time of possession. Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book had made the 49ers six-point favorites before Montana sprained his finger.

Detroit Lions (2-6) at Washington Redskins (6-2): A mismatch because the Lions' soft defense has given up 29 points a game. Chuck Long of the Lions is a big play quarterback, but so is Jay Schroeder, although he looked lost much of last Sunday's game as the Redskins were beaten by the Eagles. The Redskins are favored by 12½ points.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (4-4) at Minnesota Vikings (4-4): Last Sunday, after Tommy Kramer left with a hand cramp, Wade Wilson played the second half for the Vikings against the Los Angeles Raiders and tried to pass five times. He was sacked three times, forced for two touchdowns and the Vikings won. This week, Wilson may start. The Buccaneers are playing tough, but face too many weapons. Vikings by 8.

New York Giants (2-6) at Philadelphia Eagles (4-4): The Eagles have become monsters because Randall Cunningham is learning when to pass and when to use his great running ability. He has won games the last two weeks on touchdowns passes with 66 and 40 seconds left. Coach Buddy Ryan's defense, as always, is tough. Defensive end Reggie White, who has seven sacks this season, will test William Berry, the Giants' offensive tackle. But if Roberts can neutralize White, the Giants can win with Jeff Rut-

ledge or the recuperating Phil Simms at quarterback. Giants by 1.

Los Angeles Rams (1-7) at St. Louis Cardinals (3-5): It has been a long time since the Cardinals were favored over the Rams, but they are getting a lot of yards passing, with Neil Lomax averaging 321.8 a game — and giving up a lot of yards on pass defense: 244.6 a game, worst in the league. Cardinals by 5.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Houston Oilers (5-3) at Pittsburgh Steelers (5-3): Mike Rozier (injured foot) returns to run for the Oilers, but the Steelers are tough against the run and the Oilers may need good passing. The Steelers grind it out on offense, with Earnest Jackson leading the league with 579 yards rushing, having four 100-yard games. Steelers by 3.

Indianapolis Colts (4-4) at Miami Dolphins (4-4): Can the Colts, who stopped one dominating quarterback, Dan Fouts, last week, do the same to Dan Marino? Probably not, although the Colts are improving on defense and the Dolphins' best receiver, Mark Duper, is injured. The Colts have designated Gary Hogeboom as this week's quarterback, which means he and not Jack Trudeau will hand off to Eric Dickerson. Dolphins by 7.

New York Jets (4-4) at Kansas City Chiefs (1-7): The Jets' passing game is suffering because injuries have sidelined Wesley Walker for the season and fellow receiver Mickey Shuler for at least two weeks. That puts more pressure on an already hampered offensive line. The inconsistent Chiefs played badly last Sunday and lost to the Steelers by a point, a week after outplaying the Bears, but losing by three. They have poor pass protection, and

their outside linebackers have trouble covering short passes. Frank Seiner, a U.S. Football League alum, may replace Bill Kenney at quarterback. Chiefs by 3.

Buffalo Bills (4-4) at Cleveland Browns (5-3): In Jim Kelly's senior year at Miami, Bernie Kosar was a redshirt freshman. Now they are the opposing quarterbacks: Kelly for the Bills, Kosar for the Browns.

Ronnie Harmon will replace the injured Robb Riddick at running back for the Bills. Just as Mike Jenkins was becoming a force at outside linebacker, the Browns' rookie broke a wrist. Browns by 7½.

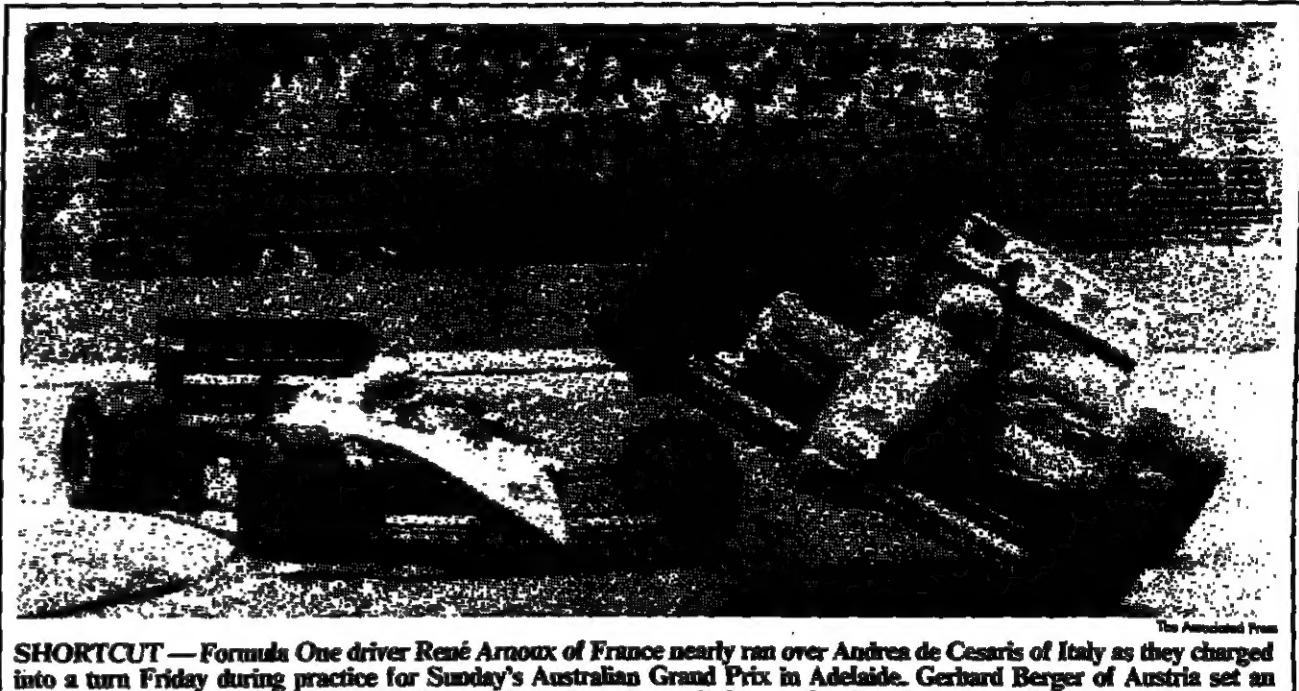
Los Angeles Raiders (3-5) at San Diego Chargers (7-1): The Raiders have lost five straight, and how Long and Mike Haynes have not been the defensive stalwarts of old. Marc Wilson will replace Rusty Hilger at quarterback, and look for Bo Jackson to play more at running back and Marcus Allen to be used as an H back or slotback. The Chargers have won five games with fourth-quarter rallies; their defense is pressuring quarterbacks. Chargers by 4.

INTERCONFERENCE
Dallas Cowboys (4-4) at New England Patriots (4-4): Through the years, the Patriots are 0-5 against the Cowboys, but they can win this game if they give Steve Grogan time to pass. The Cowboys must establish a running game against a good defense. Danny White will be their quarterback, but his job is in danger. Patriots by 4.

Green Bay Packers (3-4) at Seattle Seahawks (5-3): The Seahawks can run the ball, although they defense played untypically poorly against the Jets Monday night. The Packers are not pushovers, not with their big offensive line, honest runners and fast receivers. A 15-point swing would make their record 7-1. Seahawks by 12.

Atlanta Falcons (2-6) at Cincinnati Bengals (2-6): The Bengals have lost three games in the last two minutes, all five games at home, and restless fans are booing Boomer Esiason, a quarterback who is not playing badly. Now the Bengals may be missing the receiving of Chris Collinsworth (crushed ribs) and the running of Joe Crockett (ankle), but that should make little difference against a Falcon team that has lost its last two by 38-0 and 38-3. Bengals by 6.

Chicago Bears (7-1) at Denver Broncos (4-3-1): Jim McMahon's passing heroics have helped the Bears win their last three by a total of six points, but Monday night they will try to run against the Broncos. The Bears' defense must survive four to six weeks without the injured Dan Hampton and Ois Wilson. The Broncos' offense has faltered since injuries took away Gerald Wilkins' running and Steve Watson's receiving. Broncos by 1.



SHORTCUT — Formula One driver René Arnoux of France nearly ran over Andrea de Cesaris of Italy as they charged into a turn Friday during practice for Sunday's Australian Grand Prix in Adelaide. Gerhard Berger of Austria set an unofficial lap record of 1 minute 17.267 seconds, to boost Ferrari's hopes of ending the season with successive victories.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division					Pacific Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	1	1	.500	0	L.A. Lakers	4	0	1.000	0
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	0	Portland	3	0	.750	0
New Jersey	0	2	.000	1	Golden State	1	1	.500	2
Washington	0	2	.000	1	L.A. Clippers	1	1	.500	2
New York	0	2	.000	1	Phoenix	1	1	.500	2
Central Division					Southwest Division				
Chicago	2	1	.667	0	San Antonio	2	1	.667	0
Atlanta	2	1	.667	0	San Antonio	2	1	.667	0
Memphis	1	2	.333	1	Utah	2	1	.667	0
Indiana	1	2	.333	1	Phoenix	1	2	.333	1
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1	Seattle	1	2	.333	1
Detroit	1	2	.333	1					

THURSDAY'S RESULTS				
Seattle	101	98	Portland	101
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio	101
Dallas	101	98	Dallas	101
Phoenix	101	98	Phoenix	101
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio	101
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio	101
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio	101
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio	101
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio	101
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio	101

Hockey

NHL Standings

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE						Mellott League					
Patrick Division						NEW YORK—Bought contract					
Team	W	L	Pts	GP	GA	Walton, pitcher; Chris Jelic, catcher; Jeff Minton, pitcher; Tony Luciani, pitcher; Mike					
N.Y. Islanders	11	4	22	70	58	Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony					
New Jersey	10	4	22	58	46	Waller, pitcher; and Mike					
Washington	7	8	15	52	50	Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony					
Pittsburgh	6	8	13	48	50	Waller, pitcher; and Mike					
Philadelphia	5	10	13	49	50	Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony					
Adams	4	10	8	51	56	Waller, pitcher; and Mike					
Adams Division						PITTSBURGH—Wolwed Low					
Team	W	L	Pts	GP	GA	itcher, bought contracts of Tony					
Toronto	10	5	24	71	54 <td>Waller, pitcher; and Mike</td>	Waller, pitcher; and Mike					
Quebec	9	8	19	62	43 <td>Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony</td>	Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony					
Boston	8	7	16	58	43 <td>Waller, pitcher; and Mike</td>	Waller, pitcher; and Mike					
Buffalo	7	7	14	48 <td>41<td>Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony</td></td>	41 <td>Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony</td>	Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony					
Calgary	6	7	13	42 <td>53<td>Waller, pitcher; and Mike</td></td>	53 <td>Waller, pitcher; and Mike</td>	Waller, pitcher; and Mike					
Vancouver	5	7	13	42 <td>53<td>Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony</td></td>	53 <td>Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony</td>	Yates, Louth; and Rick Reiter, pitcher, bought contracts of Tony					
Los Angeles	4	9	8	42 <td>53<td>Waller, pitcher; and Mike</td></td>	53 <td>Waller, pitcher; and Mike</td>	Waller, pitcher; and Mike					
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						BASKETBALL					
Norris Division						National Basketball Association					
Team	W	L	Pts	GP	GA	CHICAGO—Tried to buy					
Toronto	8	7	16	66	61 <th>MILWAUKEE—Pit Dwyer</th>	MILWAUKEE—Pit Dwyer					
Chicago	7	7	14	66	71 <th>went, on injured list.</th>	went, on injured list.					
Columbus	6	7	14	66	71 <th>NEW YORK—Tried to buy</th>	NEW YORK—Tried to buy					
Edmonton	6	7	14	66	71 <th>St. Louis—Tried to buy</th>	St. Louis—Tried to buy					
Winnipeg	5	9	10	66	71 <th>St. Louis—Tried to buy</th>	St. Louis—Tried to buy					
Calgary	4	9	10	66	71 <th>St. Louis—Tried to buy</th>	St. Louis—Tried to buy					
Vancouver	4	9	10	66	71 <th>St. Louis—Tried to buy</th>	St. Louis—Tried to buy					
Los Angeles	4	9	10	66	71 <th>St. Louis—Tried to buy</th>	St. Louis—Tried to buy					
Smythe Division						PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to					
Team	W	L	Pts	GP	GA	buy					
Montreal	8	7	16	66	61 <th>buy</th>	buy					
St. Louis	7	7	14	66	71 <th>buy</th>	buy					
St. Louis	6	7	14	66	71 <th>buy</th>	buy					
St. Louis	5	9	10	66	71 <th>buy</th>	buy					
St. Louis	4	9	10	66	71 <th>buy</th>	buy					

European Soccer

Group 1					Group 2				
Team	W	L	Pts	GP	Team	W	L	Pts	GP
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3
Poland	3	0	6	3	Poland	3	0	6	3

SPORTS BRIEFS

N.Y. Suspends Trainer; Probe Goes On

NEW YORK (NYT) — Peter Ferriola's training license was suspended Thursday for 120 days by the New York State Racing and Wagering Board because three of his horses tested positive for Lasix after racing at Aqueduct last week.

The board said Ferriola's suspension would be reduced to 90 days if he did not appeal. Richard Corbisier, chairman of the racing board, said the investigation was continuing, and that preliminary records were being scrutinized. Other sources said the three horses were further tested. Ferriola, who has denied any wrongdoing, said he trained the horses on Lasix but did not administer the drug within 48 hours of their races. Lasix, a diuretic prescribed to prevent hemorrhaging but widely thought to improve overall performance, usually passes out of a horse's system in 24 hours.

Bean Leads in Hawaii, Stadler in Japan

KAPALUA, Hawaii (Combined Dispatches) — Defending champion Andy Bean shot seven-under-par 65 Thursday for a two-round total of 131 and a three-stroke lead over Sandy Lyle of Scotland and Larry Wadkins in the Kapalua International golf tournament.

Payne Stewart was fourth, at 136, with Ben Crenshaw and Ian Woosnam at 138. Lyle, the first-round leader, and Stewart shot 69. Wadkins carded 67, Crenshaw 66 and Woosnam 70.

For the Record

Tamara McKinney, the World Cup skier who was the best U.S. hope for an Alpine medal at the 1988 Winter Olympics, will be sidelined about six weeks with a hairline fracture of her lower left leg.

Quotable

Ed Murphy, Mississippi basketball coach, on why he will start 6-11 redshirt freshman Sean Murphy, his son, at center: "Because his mother wants it that way."

RESTAURANTS

NIGHT CLUBS

BOOKS

EDUCATION

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

VILLAGE

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

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